



SATURDAY NIGHT



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**This Week:—New Year Suggestions on What Canada Needs—P. O'D Writes
on Going to the Dogs—Leak of Canada's Best Brains—The Outlook at Ottawa**

The FRONT PAGE

Mr. Waldron's Report on A.B.C.

WHATEVER proceedings it may be found possible to invoke against individual members there is one paramount step which should be taken without delay by the federal government and that is the immediate cancellation of the charter of the Amalgamated Building Council, or what is commonly known as the "plumbers trust". While the methods adopted by Gordon Waldron K.C. in conducting the investigation were of a nature to invite criticism there is no question but that he elicited much more than sufficient testimony to justify his declaration that the original registration was "a sham and a fraud". In the light of the disclosures it is sheer impudence on the part of executives to endeavor to continue A.B.C. operations as they are apparently doing.

Mr. Waldron is more moderate in some of his findings than those who read reports of the proceedings had expected. There is an evident desire to be just in his references to the many manufacturing and wholesale supply organizations that were forced to join up under duress. As he says, it is necessary to censure such concerns, but the fact that had they remained out they would have suffered severe financial loss without legal redress must be considered. A business management which has entrusted to it the money of innocent investors and many employees dependent on its prosperity is not wholly a free agent when it comes to the choice of facing severe financial loss or taking up the battle for the public.

The infamous manner in which the A.B.C. worked in its endeavor to force supply men, retail plumbers and journeymen into a vast organization primarily designed to milk the public was illustrated in the strike which was called last May on the Royal York and other buildings in course of construction in Toronto. This strike was inaugurated, not for better wages or conditions of labor but to force Toronto plumbing firms too upright to countenance the conspiracy into joining the A.B.C. It was the first strike of its kind in this country and it is to be hoped that it will be the last. And its aftermath in an investigation which let in the light of day on secret transactions of a disgraceful character; transactions which at London, Ont., involved widespread graft. People are wont to speak cynically of plumbers but it must not be overlooked that the present exposure is due to the honesty of a large group of Toronto retail plumbers who declined to participate in the A.B.C. and refused to be coerced. The sequel was an indefensible strike, which in turn had its sequel in the enquiry that produced such sensational details.

There seems to be some doubt as to the feasibility of criminal prosecutions against some of the chief offenders; in that the admissions made before Mr. Waldron cannot be used as evidence against the accused persons when brought to trial. The method to pursue is to annihilate the A.B.C. as a corporate body first and deal with such of its members as can be laid by the heels under the criminal code later.

Slandering Successful Men

ONE of the deplorable features of the recent municipal campaign in Toronto was the proof that by a certain type of candidate it is considered good politics to slander and cast suspicions on eminent citizens merely because they are eminent and have made a success of the undertakings in their care. This refusal to recognize the boon that a man who conducts his affairs efficiently and extends his business in accordance with the opportunities of the time, confers on his community, is a deplorable expression of the inferiority complex. The man who really injures his fellow citizens is not the man who makes a great business success, but he who mismanages what might otherwise be a sound and useful enterprise. One of the extremists in the recent fight condemned the city improvement plan because the men who devised it had never suffered hunger, or known what it was to be unable to pay their taxes. In a diluted form this sentiment pervaded most of the speeches and editorials that were launched against the project. Its opponents were fertile in silly suggestions of a "nigger on the fence". One of the mayoralty candidates gave as a reason for opposing the plan that Mr. Home Smith had something to do with it; Mr. Home Smith's offence having been that of making the western environs and the harbor front of Toronto comely and in many respects magnificent, after many decades of neglect.

In the days when most of the centres of Canada were little more than villages, the habit of sneering at and backbiting any man who rose to an important position in the community or revealed unusual ability took root; and it is shocking to find this form of peevish venom still showing its head in the politics of a city as large and ambitious as Toronto.

"Cellar Bakeries" Problem

VERY disturbing are the allegations recently made by Major W. T. Rodden, of Montreal, as to the conditions obtaining in large numbers of the smaller bakeries in that city. Major Rodden, who has long been energetic in support of movements with the improvement of public health conditions in view, and who, in fact, was one of the protagonists in the cause of the compulsory pasteurization of milk in Montreal, recently visited many of the bakery establishments in the city and much that he saw in some of these places seems to have been shocking. "Some of these bakeries," he alleges, "are located in cellars and basements, where the air is foul, and where, instead of everything being spotlessly clean, positive filth is to be found everywhere. And then the delivery vans!—many of them old, ramshackle things that have never been washed or seen the color of paint since they left the builder's



THE WIFE OF CANADA'S FIRST GOVERNOR

A portrait by Gainsborough of Anne, daughter of Abraham Witham, wife of General Sir James Murray, (1719-94), who was with Wolfe at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham and took command on the death of his chief. Murray was Governor of Canada until 1766, when he was transferred to Minorca. His justice and moderation endeared him to French Canadians. The picture is part of the collection brought to Canada by Cyril Andrade for exhibition at the Malloney Galleries, Toronto. Reproduction fails to do justice to the exquisite flesh painting and delicate handling of the lace on the bodice.

hands. To me the thing is a tragedy. Here are men evidently allowed to supply the staff of life to thousands of households under conditions which cannot help but breed disease, and what makes it worse is that most of these households are in the very heart of the city."

Here there seems to be a state of things that calls aloud for redress. The typhoid epidemic in Montreal, due to remissness, or worse, in the matter of the handling of the milk supply, which cost the citizens so much in money, in suffering and in loss of life, should carry a warning applicable to the whole matter of the handling of food-stuffs. It may be that the regulations governing bakeries in Montreal are too lax, or it may be that they are not properly enforced. In either case, the newly-appointed Board of Health should thoroughly investigate the question right away and move the city council to take appropriate action immediately. The compulsory pasteurization of milk has done a good deal to reduce sickness in Montreal, and the adoption of proper methods in the production and distribution of bread would, doubtless, further contribute to the same desirable end.

Another matter which Major Rodden mentions, in this connection, is also deserving of the attention of the authorities. He asserts that, in many of these cellar bakeries, the poorest and cheapest ingredients are used and the resultant product is sold as bread at several cents per loaf cheaper than the price charged by the more responsible bakers. This, of course, is all wrong. Bread sold to the public ought to be standardized, alike as to quality and as to weight. Poor bread, produced under disease-breeding conditions, is certainly not fit food for the people of a metropolitan city! And, if Major Rodden is right in his contention that "outside the larger establishments, whose products are everything that can be desired, the bakeries of Montreal are anything but what they should be for the turning out of the principal food of the people," then those entrusted with the safeguarding of the people's health cannot take action, in the way of rectifying such conditions, either too soon or too energetically.

A Period of Difficulty

IT WOULD be foolish to try and disguise the fact that many countries are face to face with a period of difficulty the causes of which are baffling. Business in Canada is fortunately basically sound but for some reason or other unemployment has reached a higher peak in many centres than has transpired for some years. The paradox is that many manufacturers claim to be running at fuller strength than in the past. It will not help much to try and theorize about causes; the condition has to be dealt with in some way or other. The decision of the Ottawa government to come to the relief of unemployed and disabled ex-service

men with larger measures of assistance for the winter, may savor of the dole but it is to be commended. Families cannot be fed by telling them that the country is prosperous.

News from other lands is none too hopeful from the standpoint of the poor. Ireland, where black famine conditions prevail in certain districts, is perhaps an extreme case but other countries seem inexplicably involved in the ever recurring problem of the jobless man. President Hoover's recent business conferences with their hurrah for continued and more production are all very well in their way, but they rather savor of the "Business as Usual" slogan that became so hollow after a few months of war. So far as Canada is concerned the facts of a sad situation cannot be eliminated by denying them or trying to forget them. Even if it involves a strain on public revenues and increased taxation the less fortunate members of the community must be helped through.

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Augmenting Travellers Annoyances

THE annoyances of Canadian travellers who use United States ports in journeying to European and tropical countries are constantly being augmented. Our attention has been drawn to the following brief regulation:

Sailing Permits; Passengers who are not citizens of the United States, must secure income tax clearance of Sailing Permits from Custom House before sailing.

Obviously the ordinary passport which certifies the Canadian traveller's place of residence etc. is not regarded as sufficient proof that he does not owe income tax to Uncle Sam. No longer can a man or woman in Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal make direct connections with his steamer a few hours after arrival. Those who have been accustomed to take a night train and go direct from depot to the wharf in the case of a vessel sailing at noon can no longer continue the practice. To secure a sailing permit a Canadian must lay his plans to spend an extra day in New York, or other port of departure. A prominent Torontonian has related his own recent experience in New York which has been duplicated by many. After arrival at his hotel the Canadian traveller journeys down to the Custom House near the Battery, several miles away through the heaviest and dirtiest traffic imaginable. Arriving at the Custom House he finds himself in an ill ventilated room. Ahead of him in the line are a hundred or more foreigners, some of them more or less filthy and often in need of the perfumes of Araby or other deodorants. He is fortunate, if after five or six hours in line, he gets his permit. This is but another development of the tyrannical bureaucracy which has arisen in the United States in its dealings with people of other countries. The stupidity of the idea that

Canadians go to New York and sail for Europe in order to evade U.S. income tax is patent, but there the ruling stands.

Canadian passengers arriving in New York in transit to Canada from abroad also suffer much annoyance. They are kept on the ship after Americans land and severely questioned as to whether they are undestrables. Young girls coming to college in Canada from South America and the West Indies, have to submit to this ordeal. In the face of plain proof that the passenger is going straight through to Toronto or Montreal, so soon as he can get away a customs examination is insisted on. Not infrequently the examiner acts on the assumption that the traveller is going to sell or give away his personal effects on United States soil and insists that his baggage be bonded. This means a large additional expense, a journey to another part of New York to find an express company who will look after it and a delay of a week or more in the arrival of the baggage at its Canadian destination.

Of course the more of this sort of thing that goes on the better for Canadian ports. The operations of Uncle Sam's bone-headed bureaucrats perhaps explain why so many great steamship lines are transferring a part of their sailings to this country.

Bishop Farthing on Housing

A YEAR or two ago, Dr. Farthing, the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, used some very pointed and pertinent language with regard to the orgies that had come, much too generally, to be associated with the observance of the arrival of the New Year in Montreal. His words on that occasion, reinforced as they were by similar protests from prominent clerics of other denominations, as well as from laymen of influence, undoubtedly resulted in a certain change for the better in this particular regard—possibly the authorities resolved to look on objectionable behavior with less of the leniency that had become customary at the ushering in of the New Year. Now the Bishop has directed attention to certain social evils that obtain in Montreal. In particular, he has denounced the housing conditions in the poorer parts of the city, conditions that he rightly characterizes as lamentable.

The language that he uses on this head is strong, but most people with an acquaintance with the more unsavory quarters of Montreal will agree that it is not a whit too strong. "Our poorer citizens," he says, "are required to make their homes in places where we would not even ask our favorite animals to live." The fact that one of Dr. Farthing's admitted moderation of temper has found it necessary to speak so emphatically, with regard to the horrible housing conditions that prevail in what may be called the slum districts of Montreal, ought to make the authorities sit up and take notice. The new health board, one would think, might usefully turn its attention to this matter, as there is nothing more productive of disease and physical impairment generally than unsanitary dwellings, and the Montreal slums constitute a notorious blot on that city's civic escutcheon. Moreover, not the least evil feature in connection with slums of such an extreme degree is that they tend to breed other slums with a quite surprising rapidity. The housing situation, in fact, is one that calls for drastic action and it cannot be taken too soon.

Speaking of the health board, by the way, we observe that Alderman Dr. Quintal, one of the three members of the medical profession, selected by the city executive from among the city fathers for seats on the board, appears to express some doubt as to whether that newly-constituted body will be free to make suggestions of its own motion to the city executive, or whether its functions will be limited to advising on matters pertaining to public health as to which its advice is sought by the executive. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the former interpretation of the board's functions will turn out to be the correct one. Our own impression all along—and we believe that impression has been shared by the general public—has been that while the board's powers are advisory only, with the final decision left to the city administration, it would certainly be free to study and report on any questions that it might choose, pertaining to the public health. Any power more circumscribed than this would seriously detract from its potentialities of usefulness.

Premier Taschereau on Newsprint

SPEAKING in Montreal on the 16th December, Premier Taschereau used some very emphatic language with regard to the newsprint situation, which, coming from the Prime Minister of the province in which the majority of the Canadian newsprint mills are located, has a special significance. After stating that both Ontario and Quebec had decided that the price of newsprint ought to be \$60 per ton, instead of \$55—latter price he declared to be below cost—he asserted with unmistakable firmness that "we intend to obtain that price." He went on to say that "we know that the Federal Government will lend us its co-operation in the matter and we rely on it." It is unlikely that he would have spoken in this strain unless a clear understanding had been reached with the Federal Government as to the ways in which it could render such aid effectively. This is a matter of much importance not only because the Federal Government can present arguments of unassailable strength to publishers and others in the United States, but also as showing the baseness of the rumors that that Government was not in sympathy with the attitude of the Premiers of Quebec and Ontario.

Premier Taschereau obviously deeply resents the story which has been set afloat to the effect that he had "gone to New York, to beg at the knees of an American newsprint manufacturer." "Let me tell you," he commented, with regard to this, "that I did not beg but threatened." From which it would seem that, when he goes for a ride with the unnamed (but not unknown) "American manufacturer of newsprint," who is generally supposed to be the *fons et origo malorum*, it is the said manufacturer, and not Quebec's Premier, who is to be cast for the rôle of the Young Lady of Riga.

Things That Canada Needs

By Frank Yeigh

WHY such a heading?

Amid all her progress and prosperity, does Canada need anything?

Is she not a leader among the lands of the earth in many respects?

Is she not the forward-facing member of the British Commonwealth family? Is she not working out an advanced system of democracy on the North American continent, and at the same time serving as an interpreter of America to England?

All these swelling phrases and sweeping claims have some basis of fact, but it does not follow that the goal of national perfection has been reached or the millennium of government neared.

Canada does need some things; Canadians need some and more. And it may be the part of wisdom to face the facts without being regarded as a grouching critic.

Would one render himself liable for deportation as an undesirable citizen if the question were raised. Is Canada over-governed? The Federal Parliament and Senate, the nine Provincial Legislatures and a Legislative Council or two that survive, total a parliamentary force of nearly nine hundred legislators—truly a formidable and imposing army of political representatives. Of course we must pay, and that not grudgingly, for this service of state which runs to about a hundred dollars per capita for cost of government.

Such a relatively large force of law-framers and makers means a large annual addition to the already huge body of law under which we live—and thrive, but every once in a while a voice is heard in the land declaring that we are law burdened; that the statute books are a contradictory mass of thou-shalt-not's and that is the reason why the legal profession attracts the keenest minds among us in the attempt to apply the legal enactments to existing circumstances. It would be interesting to know the total

it should be deprived of it. Our modern system of self-government cannot be said to function satisfactorily when a thirty per cent. poll is an average and a fifty per cent. one causes favorable comment on the awakening interest of the public eliminating a possible ten per cent. who could produce an alibi, there thus remains a large element who are obviously neglectful of their rights of citizenship and who thereby cast an unfair burden of decision on the voting element. Canada needs, therefore a reemphasis of what the battle for the ballot cost and the long fought-out struggle for the type of responsible government it represents.

Canada also needs the services of more of her competent citizens to serve in public life from unselfish motives; men who will deliberately put the State for the time above self-interest and think in terms of a Dominion rather than of a city ward. He who, otherwise qualified, sidesteps such a responsibility when it is pressed upon him and is in a position to respond is not giving back to the State what is its due.

And, by the same token, Canada needs to give her public men more of a square deal. Even the press can afford to be less censorious and more commendatory toward those whose party shibboleths are different, and it is equally time for the non-serving citizens to be less free with his sneers and sarcasms at the expense of those who are at least trying to do their bit.

A man should not be a target for abuse or misrepresentation just because he is elected to a public post—whether township reeve or a parliamentary representative, whether poundkeeper or premier. It is time to play the game in this respect more fully, and to make a further attempt to translate the Golden Rule into practice. This is not to overlook the fact that there has been a marked improvement in recent years; one has only to read the journals of

and camouflages are used to hoodwink a trustful and unsuspecting consumer. There is yet room for improvement before we reach the millennium of commercial honesty in this honesty-loving land of ours. Nor is this to imply that the disease of dishonesty is wide-spread or growing. Quite the reverse is no doubt true, as it is true that most folks are honest at heart and go through life dealing fairly with their neighbors. But it is the exceptional offender who reflects on the law-abiding ones, and the former need a few elemental lessons in ethics—for their own good and even the greater good of their fellows.

Many a Canadian city and town needs a civic house-cleaning—a clean-up week every week in the year, in the matter of outward appearance. Too often a derelict building disfigures an otherwise presentable street, or a weed-covered vacant lot detracts from the velvety lawns near by. An otherwise picturesque and tidily kept Ontario town let the ruins of a burnt block mar its main business thoroughfare for years and the hoarding, plastered over with raggedly posters, was even worse than the tottering walls. What an incongruous note is struck by a down-at-the-heel shack or shop wedged in between modern structures. Even the largest cities are open to this criticism. An unpainted and therefore rusty old house mars and jars the painted villas next door. Most of the extended and overhead signs need repainting or burning. There's even wider room for improvement in scores of municipal buildings, where the quarters in which the citizens do their business or the court rooms in which the wheels of justice revolve belong to the last century.

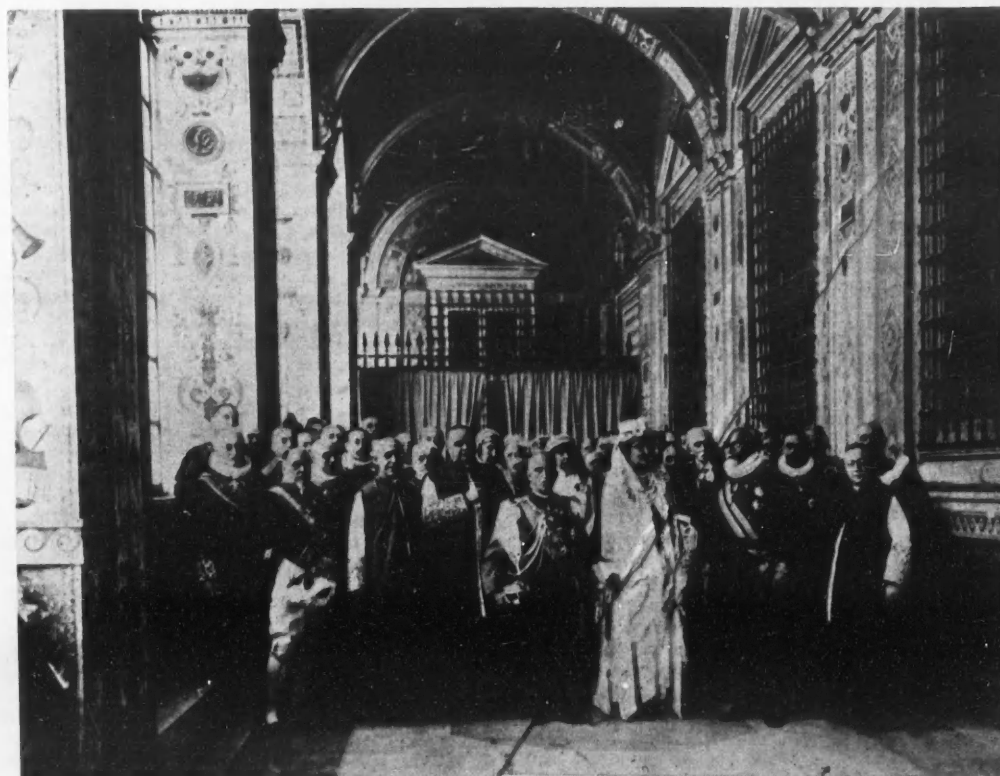
Men who supposedly know what they are talking about keep on warning us about the over-exploitation of our natural resources and against the supposition that they are inexhaustible—a favorite word with oratorical spellbinders. Professor W. A. Parks, head of the Geological Department of the University of Toronto, says our natural resources are not inexhaustible, particularly the metals, coal, oil, etc. "Have we a moral right," he asks, to waste these substances? Is there anything like an adequate recovery of scrap material? I fear that posterity will stigmatize the present generation as one of extravagance and waste. I look with apprehension for the future at our frantic haste to tear the minerals from the earth for the benefit of this generation. If he and other experts are correct, it looks as if Canada needs a serious check-up in this regard, or at least a realization of what our resources are in relation to present development and exploitation and our future economic welfare.

The charge is made that there has been or is now an over-production of newsprint and consequently a too lavish destruction of the pulp forests. When it takes the trees from a 25-acre lot to supply the paper for a single issue of a leading Canadian daily, it must require a startlingly large area to meet all the Canadian demands and in addition to ship and export well over a hundred million dollars worth to the United States, even though it makes us the largest producer of newsprint in the world.

Is it true that there is still a tendency to mine the land in the West and thus to use up its wonderful wheat-growing properties in a single generation, as has been done in other wheat growing countries and States. If the charge has any foundation in fact, a warning is surely needed and an oft repeated one. But alas no single warning has ever had much effect in the world. I do not know whether our timber resources are being exploited unduly. But the statement that enough timber is destroyed by fire in a single year to match the forest production is an alarming one in spite of the advance being made in fire protection by the use of aeroplanes and fire-observation towers. Take the matter of furs, it is not necessary to sport a seal skin coat to wonder how long the supply of the little furry folk will last with an annual trapping catch—outside the production of fur farms—of between three and four million animals. That total sounds tremendously big.

TURN again to the question of the wastefulness of waste.

Our national wastefulness strikes almost every observant visitor, indeed it is evident to anyone who has travelled in other lands. It is a sin that perhaps applies to our modern civilization, at least on this continent. It is easy to detect waste on every hand—in food and wood, in discarded implements (the West seems to be particularly guilty of this type of wastefulness); in scrapped machinery, in derelict cars—in a hundred ways, the habit is seen. We can well afford to take some lessons from our French Canadian neighbors in this respect, and study and imitate as well his admirable traits of thrift and economy, coupled with a cheerful philosophy of life that makes him content with what he has.



ITALY'S SOVEREIGNS MAKE FIRST VISIT TO POPE IN VATICAN
The final seal was placed on the agreement between the Italian Government and the Church when King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena became the first Italian Sovereigns ever to set foot inside the sacred precincts of the Vatican, where they knelt at the feet of the Pope, kissed his ring and worshipped at the tomb of the Apostle Peter. The photo shows the King and Queen of Italy surrounded by the Pontifical Court.
—World Wide Photo



ITALY'S SOVEREIGNS MAKE FIRST VISIT TO POPE IN VATICAN

The final seal was placed on the agreement between the Italian Government and the Church when King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helena became the first Italian Sovereigns ever to set foot inside the sacred precincts of the Vatican. The photo shows the Royal Italians crossing the boundary line that separates Rome from the Vatican City.
—World Wide Photo

numbers of acts passed by all our governing bodies in a single year. They would at least climb well up in the hundreds. Are they all needed? and do we need as many more year by year?

Would not an X-ray process be well applied to all churches, schools, clubs, societies, movements, by an impartial and scientific process, to ascertain their strength and weakness, their worth-whileness—or the reverse, their policies and programmes, and to what extent they are being lived up to. It might conceivably be found that an occasional organization has served its purpose and day, excellent as the purpose was, and is now superfluous—ready for the closing up process or disappearance in an amalgamation or merger. One only raises the question.

Speaking of mergers, and in quite another sense, the average citizen, doing his daily work and paying his taxes without much public notice, is growing restless under the present-day merger movement. He wonders, and with some justification, what the effect will be, in fact already is, on him as a modest consumer when so many of the necessities of life and the subject of daily barter and sale are under the control of huge and powerful organizations. A few years ago federal legislation was directed toward curbing the situation as it then existed, but the mergers of yesterday were small affairs compared with the modern combinations. Is the time coming when Canada will need another anti-merger movement?

EDUCATIONISTS continue to discuss many questions in that important department of life—the value or the reverse of examinations, criticisms of some history-teaching, and reflections upon many text books on various subjects. One outside the profession is certainly not qualified to enter the discussion, but merely to record the fact that it is evidently a live question.

The press is, as always, a favorite subject of criticism, especially by those who think they could run a paper much better than the editorial magnates now seated in their swivel chairs. But, here again, to enter an arena where the angels would fear to tread, should not the press continue to aim at accuracy even more so than is actually the case, for it is a standing office rule to every reporter from the cub to the copy-passer; and might not even greater care be taken to have the headlines, which form the only newspaper information for many people, to more clearly reflect the facts of the article that follows? Some busy people form their opinion of politics and daily happenings from the spreading heading and the size or blackness of the type letter.

There is abundant evidence that many Canadians fail to recognize the value of the franchise and need a history lesson in what it cost to win. If the ballot is a measuring rod of democracy, and the privilege of voting a test of citizenship and an expression thereof, then, a much too large percentage of the electorate need to qualify anew. It is even suggested that those who persistently disregard

a half-century ago to note the difference, but there is still a margin for further improvement.

Canada needs a law, despite the flood of current legislation, to encourage—even compel if necessary, every member of parliament to see his country for himself. It might conceivably pay Governments and Railways to carry special trainfuls of our law-making solons to Halifax and Vancouver. They already have the necessary passes; all that is needed is meals-and-berths en route. The Maritimer should at least be transported for a season to the West and the Pacific Province, and the western representatives to the East. Then let them tackle tariff and other problems in the light of the country as a whole.

Another law is required—to compel every man, no matter what his station in life, to fill the shoes of another in another sphere of life in order to get the other fellow's point of view. What good might result if a chronic critic of his favorite newspaper—or of that of the opposite party—were to be compelled by a court order to get out the paper for even a day, although it might endanger the further life of the paper itself. What a fine thing it would be if the city dweller could, by law or consent, exchange places for a spell with his rural friend. True, it might work havoc at both ends. Just imagine a King of Big Business swapping places for a week or so with his engineer or night watchman or pay clerk, with their respective pay envelopes. Or the man-in-the-pew to take over the week's duties of his minister, or the parson to become a pew-man for the nonce, and face the pulpit from a seat under the gallery. This suggested exchange of places has no end of possibilities, but the suggestion must end with one more: if it were humanly possible to have the so-called Head of the House (so-called down town among men) run the house for a week with all its housekeeping and home-making distractions, while the Queen of the Home goes to his office and wrestles with the business beasts of Ephesus in the modern conflict for a livelihood, and to maintain his precarious credit at the Bank. Me-thinks two new lines of sympathy would be created in the process.

DARE the question be raised as to the need of higher ethical standards in public, business and personal life in the new Dominion? There is danger of phariseism in such a query, but who will claim that it is superfluous? One does read occasionally of bogus business methods, of governments and courts compelling delinquents to settle for avoided tax claims or evasions of violations of anti-trust laws. We are not free from disquieting revelations of parliamentary and judicial commissions, or of cases where betrayal of trusts or misapplication of funds have occurred.

There is also an occasional newspaper item of prosecutions for illegal and therefore dishonest packing of food products, or of adulteration of others. Once in a while the small nubbins are hidden under the big apples or potatoes

SATURDAY NIGHT

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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Study the habits of the European peasant, observe the economical basis of living practiced by the rural dweller in France or Switzerland where what would be the left-overs of a Canadian table would make a Sunday meal for a Breton or a Basque. An Italian or a French housewife would make a dollar go the length of ten of some Canadians.

There are however encouraging signs of the conservation of waste. Science is doing much in this connection; sawdust in the mills is now burnt; men are being made rich by handling waste material and merchandising junk. Watch the demolition of a building and the practical use made of the dismantled material. But much remains to be done before we learn how to save. Waste not, want not, still needs to be used as a copybook maxim for young and old in Canada.

Does not Canada need a broader world outlook? Does not the average Canadian need to cultivate what is now known as the international mind? Governmentally we have it in degree, with our League connection, our ambassadorial representatives in world centers, our trade commissioners in scores of foreign lands, and the ever increasing travel. That is all to the good; but one ventures to repeat; some Canadians, perhaps only a minority, would be saved from the disease of provincialism and parochialism by studying empire and world conditions more than in the past and using a world telescope instead of a town-boundary one.

Canada can stand comparison with many another country in many departments of life and government; she is indeed in advance of many in some respects, but the goal of perfection has not yet been reached—by many a league. To advance toward that goal, step by step and slow at that, is the hope and prayer of every Canadian, warranting the eloquent words of Lord Dufferin on the eve of his departure for Canada as Governor General:

"It may be doubted whether the inhabitants of the Dominion themselves are as yet fully awake to the magnificent destiny in store for them, or have altogether realized the promise of their young and hardy nationality. Like a virgin goddess in a primeval world, Canada still walks in unconscious beauty among her golden woods and by the margin of her trackless streams, catching but broken glimpses of her radiant majesty, as mirrored on their surface, and scarcely reeks as yet of the glories awaiting her in the Olympus of nations."

One of the most remarkable British aircraft ever built has made a successful trial flight. Described as a three-element machine, it is a tiny two-seater. It can manoeuvre the ground on pneumatic-tired wheels, float on the water on a special metal pontoon, fitted below its hull, and fly rapidly by a set of ordinary aeroplane wings. It is a Moth built by the De Havilland Company.

Small Sister—"Let's play that we're married."

Small Brother—"Naw—let's play football and then we won't get bunged up so much."—Life.

It'll only be a matter of time until refueling-flight contestants will have to make a seasonal change of clothes a part of their preparation.—Washington Post.

Status of the Sex-Conflict

By Arthur P. Woollacott, F.R.G.S.

IS MAN being ousted from his high estate? Are the roles of the sexes being rapidly reversed? Are we on the verge of an era wherein the male will occupy the subordinate position that woman now holds under man's dominion? These are intriguing questions, and there are those who assert that there are already undeniable indications that the change is well under way.

When a flapper tells the world, as she usually does nowadays, that if she does not like the man she marries she will divorce him, she is voicing an instinct that began to be active when woman was first capable of expressing a wish about anything. She is putting into words in a crude way an inborn sense of ego-freedom, of her right to a place in the sun, of her privilege to do as she pleases, and be free of all impediments. If you will listen in among your flapper friends you will learn amazing things about the status of the sexes that you never even dreamed of before.

Man is still called the lord of creation, and he believes it, even when his beer-money and tobacco allowance are rationed out to him. Woman also accepts the age-old phrase, but often enough with just a little patronising smile, not too obvious to alarm him. Such phrases as the "manly man" and the "womanly woman" have an accepted

just by way of an entertaining intellectual exercise, and perhaps you will arrive at some conclusions which will remain unexpressed in this exposition.

Women would marry, later or not at all at their own sweet will, from choice rather than at present from economic pressure. But older women would marry younger men, and the latter would be compelled by custom to marry at a comparatively early age, and unmarried males above a certain age would be derided as the old maid is derided to-day. Boys would be segregated and protected from the wiles of the sirens and would be very bashful and modest, which qualities would be regarded as their greatest charm.

The male flapper, though by no means modest, and a long way from being bashful, is already in evidence. His sleek, permanently waved locks, rounded cheeks, and voluminous clothing, and ability to talk pink-tea verbiage, and dance well, are in startling contrast to the masculine, semi-dissipated appearance and aggressiveness of the ultra-modern girls of to-day. The male flapper's one redeeming feature is his pathetic use of a truncated side-chop to give himself the fierce, piratical look of a he-man.

Having the right to choose her mate, to win him with soft speeches, and gifts, and a recital of her ability to

or female, acknowledges a weakness in its regime in never being quite sure that the ruled sex will implicitly obey, and always invokes the law, hence the "man-made" laws of to-day and the "woman-made" laws of yesterday and to-morrow.

The ruling sex has always the uncanny art of effacing from the national or tribal consciousness all memories of the dominion of the other, so that the sex in subjection is never provided with an historical background to give perspective to its dim gropings and wild surmises. It is brought up in the belief that it is the weaker sex and ever was, and ever shall be, and the blinkered mind seems incapable of ever rising to a conception of any state or condition than that to which it is accustomed. If by accident or research a daring member comes upon vestiges of mother-right or the dominion of woman, she is often laughed out of court, and put off the track by misinterpretations of the facts, or by statements that such conditions existed only among savages, and indicate a lower stage of civilisation. There is no "weaker sex" among animals. In fact a man-poet tells us that the "female of the species is more deadly than the male." The so-called weaker sex with us is merely the sex subdued by custom and may either be male or female.

Whether the woman of to-day regards with favor such a state of affairs as that outlined above may be questioned. There are those no doubt who think that an intelligent minority may be able to modify some of the undesirable features. But nature proceeds according to immutable laws which do not take cognisance of "views." Both human nature and the laws of economics operate in the mass, in a heavy brute way and however voluble a philosopher may be, he is swept off his feet in the inexorable advance of the moving-mountain.

All the world to-day is tending towards the equality of the sexes. It is a law that the abuse of power destroys the system that produces it. Women ruled in Germany in the time of Tacitus, but in the course of centuries the pendulum swung to equal rights, thence to the highly prussianized men's-state, and again within the present quarter of a century to the first phases of equality of rights. The process is speeding up in the leading countries of the world. The orator Cato, speaking to the point in Rome over two thousand years ago, said that in the moment when women begin to be the equals of men they would become supreme over them. It is their highest aim to-day to attain equality with man. But sex-equality is only a breathing spell between conflicts when both contestants for supremacy size each other up and prepare for the next round. It is part of the cyclic law that the oppressed sex stands its subjection as long as human nature will let it. Then thought awakens, and revolt raises its dishevelled head. Thrilled by its growing sense of power the subordinate sex gathers momentum which carries it eventually beyond the dead-center of sex-equality into full dominance, and we have a complete reversal of conditions.

Sex equality is foreshadowed in companionate marriage and the informal method of dissolving such unions advocated by some of its protagonists.

But when the women of to-day ask for sex-equality it is not to be supposed that they desire to exercise a freedom similar to that arrogated to himself by man in his

(Concluded on Page 5)



JAPANESE DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON EN ROUTE TO LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE
Left to right, Japanese Ambassador Debuchi, Count Kabayama, Mr. Kawasaki, Mr. Kakatsuki, Mr. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Saito, Admiral Takarabe, Admiral Abo, Madame Takarabe and Madame Debuchi.
—World Wide Photo.

value, but if the reversal of the roles has already made progress then in these expressions one may see changing meanings, the very opposite of those which we accept to-day with so much complacency.

When a woman wishes to voice a superior point of view she says that this is a "man-made" world, that the laws are man-made. If the thought is followed out it is seen that everything is framed and regulated for the pleasure of the male; even woman herself is part of the pleasure-giving scheme, and he makes doubly sure of his dominance by laws and regulations that help to strengthen his position by keeping her legally in subjection. Sultans and European sovereigns, as well as savage chieftains had a short way of disposing of their wives according to the whim of the moment. The state religion, and the laws of the day, as represented by the priest, the judge, or the medicine-man, supported the male tyrant and justified his action.

He is literally and absolutely a tyrant, though the individual Henry or Peter is often enough a poor fish, yet in the aggregate with all his clouds of glory trailing after him, he manages to kick up enough dust to blind his mate to many of his weaknesses and shortcomings. She is really under a mesmerism; her right to think in an original way has been put under a taboo by the dominant male of the species, and he is mightily afraid that she may wake up suddenly, hence his laws and regulations to keep her properly subdued. Art, science, religion, literature and history are stamped with the hall-mark of man's outlook. The greatest of his triumphs is our acceptance of the god that he has made in his own image. The whole universe is thus impressed with his presence, and woman consequently finds it difficult to think at all except in terms of man. Her thinking is saturated with his ideas, his views, his concepts, and his beliefs. She is born into such a world, and knowing no other, accepts it as a matter-of-course. Here and there, a student of history, or a victim of man's injustice, or a no-nonsense girl who has chased the freckle-faced boy around the little red school house and has taken his full measure, or a go-getter who has had to compete with man to gain the wherewithal to support herself or a family, such women realise that man's vaunted superiorities are merely hollow stams, conventionalities accepted time out of mind, but which have no real reason to justify their continued existence, and there you are! The new era is completely envisaged, a state in which the roles are very completely reversed. Is the world tending again towards such a state?

IT WILL be interesting to glance at a composite picture of a world ruled by women, a picture based on certain phases of social life in ancient Egypt and Sparta, as well as on manifestations of feminine superiority among barbarians and savages, past and present. Such references it will be seen bear a striking resemblance to modern developments now apparent to the dullest.

In such a world woman would be the wooer, and would write sonnets to the eye-brows of her Apollo, and him with gifts, and pester him with love-lorn missive. The poets would be women, and the burden of their passionate lyrics would be the ravishing beauties of bashful man. He would be the pursued more definitely than now, and no longer the gay Lothario. If you apply logic to the situation you will be led to some startling conclusions. Try it out,

bring home the bacon she leads him to the altar where she extracts from him in proper legal and religious form a pledge of fidelity, which however she does not herself give. He swears to "love, honor and obey," his wife. The wording of such marriage contracts did not vary in Egypt during centuries, and this was at a time when social life was highly evolved, in fact when Egypt had reached the acme of its civilisation. It was his duty to perform the household chores, to take over the babies at birth and raise them on goat's milk, and history teems with glowing references to his ability as a nurse. The man was regarded as being kindlier, more amiable, but less intelligent than his wife. If he lavished his affections abroad, woe betide him, for the ladies of the community immediately fell upon him and beat him sore, but as a matter-of-fact his wife, who went away from home to work was always physically vigorous and she castigated her errand husband at home, for she had the right to knock him about for such derelictions. Moreover she had the sole right to divorce him at pleasure, but was generous enough to pack him off with half the goods and chattels in lieu of alimony. The woman had the right to order her husband out of the house, and she was strong enough to put him out if necessary, though he usually did not wait upon the order of his going. If a man desired a new head-dress or an extra allowance of tobacco he had to be very humble in his petitions and caresses. Even in cases where men were famous for their bodily strength, they nevertheless went in deadly fear of their wives who severely punished them for marital or domestic misdemeanors.

If the male so far forgot himself as to play the part of wooer he was well beaten for his "shameless conduct." The wife could do no wrong, but poor hubby was often in hot water for daring to lift his bashful eyelids too high in the market-place or in other places of public resort, which by-the-way, he was not allowed to visit too often, for the dictum that "man's proper place is the home" was enforced, and he dutifully frequented the back steps and gossiped with his fellow-drudges over the washing.

The wife as the wage-earner and bread-winner dressed soberly whereas the man adorned himself to set off the beauties of his person. Boy-babies were not wanted, but girls were made much of by their mothers.

THE rivalry among the women for some particularly eligible young man often took violent turns; among savages they fought for their man in public, while in civilised countries the bid was of a more subtle nature, taking the form of gifts of wine, of trinkets and valuables, and the flattery of poesy. The oldest woman did not despair of finding a mate; in fact they had a notable predilection for very young husbands, just as the rich old men of to-day seek out and marry blushing brides in their teens.

The man brought the dowry, but the wife had the sole right to dispose of the property. Her husband and her children took her name, and the children inherited from her. The husband in fact in all legal matters could not do anything without his wife's consent.

The lord of creation of to-day thinks that he has the divine right to command, but history laughs at his self-infatuation. The woman commands just as well, if not better, when the whirligig of time brings round its revenges. But strange to say the ruling sex, whether male



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DR. FREDERICK VORSTON
President and Editor-in-Chief of the "Standard", Montreal's leading week-end newspaper, who was recently honored by his Alma Mater, Dalhousie University, Halifax, with the Honorary Degree of LL.D. After graduating from Dalhousie in the nineties he took post graduate work at Harvard and Edinburgh Universities and subsequently joined the staff of the Montreal "Star". When Lord Athelston founded the "Standard" more than 20 years ago he selected Mr. Vorston to conduct it which he has done with ever increasing success. He is a native of Pictou N. S., and his private hobby is playing the violin.

LOBBY AND GALLERY

By E. C. Buchanan

New Year Resolutions

FOR most people the difficulty about New Year's resolutions is in the keeping of them. Human nature being what it is, the world this week is full of backsliders. Some there are, however, whose trouble starts earlier, who, conscientiously desiring to begin the new year by mending their ways, are hard put to it to find ways to mend. Among these unfortunates is Mr. Bennett. The Conservative leader is so nearly immune from human frailties that he is practically deprived of the satisfaction that derives from the making of good resolutions. And that is rather a pity, too, for such is his capacity for self-discipline that if he did make resolutions he would experience the joy of keeping them. But Mr. Bennett has only himself to blame for being denied the opportunities ordinary people have of turning over a new leaf at the opening of each year. He made the mistake in his youth of forswearing evil ways, so that now he has none to renounce. He doesn't smoke, he doesn't drink, and, as far as is known on Parliament Hill, he doesn't swear. Nor does he play poker or waste his time in any other trivial way. During the past year he made notable progress in correcting the habit of repetition in his parliamentary speeches, so that even in his public conduct there is little room for improvement. Mr. Bennett, therefore, was compelled to pass from the old year into the new without the moral satisfaction of resolving to be a better citizen.

Not so with others in public life who, conscious of their weaknesses and aware of the temptations before them, fortified themselves at the occasion of the new year's commencement by private undertakings with themselves. Mr. Dunning, looking into the twelve months ahead of him and seeing an election approaching, resolved that he would guard the public treasury with his political life and on no account allow it to be converted into a political pork barrel. The new Minister of Finance swore also to himself that in the framing of his first budget he would put all thought of party politics aside, fearing neither the wrath of St. James Street nor the displeasure of the prairies. Nor was it any more difficult for Colonel Ralston, cabinet representative of Nova Scotia, to select a suitable resolution for 1930. He has determined to be less tender hearted in future when his fellow blue noses attempt to employ him as a dispenser of patronage, which means that he will send no more telegrams to the departments at Ottawa instructing them that "there must be some way out" for his constituents who have run foul of the customs and other laws. The other Maritime Minister, Mr. Veniot, is being equally firm with himself, and if there are any Conservatives left among the postmasters of the country, fear of partisan criticism in the House of Commons will not prevent him from doing his duty by them.

Perhaps one of the most courageous of all the New Year resolutions of public men is that taken by Mr. Crerar. Knowing well how difficult it is for him to remain in one place politically, he has resolved, on entering the King government, that he will stay put. He is at last determined to take the bad with the good and to be a straight Liberal henceforth, in power or out of it. From Winnipeg comes word also that Mr. Woodsworth has issued a self-denying order on himself, being determined to restrain his fondness for revising the Canadian banking system. His desk mate in the House of Commons, Miss MacPhail, has resolved not to be tempted from the cause of political radicalism by the chance of an annuity of four thousand a year for life and a seat in the Senate. Mr. Bourassa enters 1930 with a promise to himself that not even the most inviting opportunity will entice him into embarrassing the government by raising the school question in connection with the legislation for restoring Manitoba's natural resources. Mr. Cannon has resolved to be content with less than his deserts and continue contentedly in the minor post of Solicitor General.

The Prime Minister's good resolution for the new year is one which should bring a sense of relief to the country. From among his little weaknesses, he has selected for stern subjugation that perverse tendency toward provocativeness in his references to and dealings with the United States. He is firmly resolved that henceforth neither in speech or policy of his shall Uncle Sam be able to detect anything to arouse his displeasure. In view of the questions of tariff revision, liquor export, international deep waterways and the like, there should be general approval of this, the most far-reaching of all the new year resolutions of public men.

Regarding the Election

WITH the session approaching, election talk has become common in Ottawa, and two opposite opinions dominate it at present. One is that the general election will not be held until the end of the parliamentary term next year, and the other is that the government may seek to engineer a sudden dissolution before the end of the session in order to get the election over before the proposed Empire economic conference. This conference is a consideration advanced in connection with both opinions. Those who think there will be no election in 1930 reason in the first place that there would hardly be time for both an election and the conference between the end of the session and the winter of 1930-31 and in the second place that the government might hope to secure election ammunition out of the conference. Those who predict an early election advance the idea that should the conference be a failure the government would suffer and that the safest course, therefore, would be for it to go to the country in advance of the conference, exploiting the policy of Empire trade in the abstract. Somehow or other, the notion that the government is planning on springing an election suddenly even should it mean dissolution while parliament is in session has got about in Ottawa and there is a feeling of uneasiness in the atmosphere. Signs of preparation on the part of the government are seen in the nature of cabinet changes—in the strengthening of the western command. Further signs are anticipated in the budget and in the character of other legislation for the season.

A Radio Policy

IT IS now some months since the royal commission headed by Sir John Aird presented to the Minister of Marine its report recommending the establishment of a national monopoly in radio broadcasting but there have been no indications as to the government's intentions regarding it. It has become apparent, however, that if the government adopts the report and submits to parliament legislation for giving effect to it parliament will have another contentious issue on its hands. Private interests which profit directly or indirectly from broadcasting operations are already campaigning against the proposal for a state monopoly, and they will have supporters in both the Commons and the Senate. The plan advocated by the Aird commission is adapted from the British and the German broadcasting systems, and provides that all broadcasting in Canada should be conducted by a company controlled by the government and in which the provinces would have representation. While holding that the ideal system would exclude commercial advertising, the commission proposes that broadcasting time should be sold to private interests for indirect advertising. The provincial governments would have a part in the selection of non-advertising programmes. One of the arguments being advanced against the proposed system is that while Canadian advertisers would be under restriction, the air would be free to advertisers using powerful stations in the United States.

Another matter regarding which the government has not made known its intentions is that of divorce reform. Last session, in an effort to put an end to Mr. Woodsworth's filibuster on divorce bills which followed the defeat of the Senate bill for the establishment of divorce courts in Ontario, Mr. King gave an undertaking that before the next session the government would endeavor to find some improved method of dealing with divorce. Unless it has turned the problem over to officials of the Justice Department, the government has as yet done nothing to implement that undertaking. The suggestion has been thrown out here recently that relief for the Senate might be provided by having the divorce petitions heard by a commission, but this would not meet the demands of members of the Commons who object to putting through bills of divorce with the merits of which they are unacquainted. The flood of divorce petitions has not abated, and unless the government discovers some solution of the problem the opponents of the present system will have plenty of opportunity to fight their cause over again. It had been expected that when Mr. King met Premier Ferguson at the proposed conference on provincial rights in the St. Lawrence he would seek an accommodation in respect of divorce courts for Ontario, but the St. Lawrence conference is still in the future.

Ottawa is now of opinion that parliament will oblige the Prime Minister by putting through legislation abolishing

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ing the legal export of liquor to the United States. In the House of Commons, a government bill to that end probably would be treated as a non-partisan measure, members still having some respect for the prohibition vote notwithstanding its impotence in the recent Ontario general election. The French members from Quebec, while being in no way sympathetic toward the cutting off of the export liquor traffic, are understood to have made it known to the ministry that they are content to support whatever legislation is offered. Members of the cabinet are still unconvinced but they have ceased to quarrel about the question. The Senate's reception of the bill will be watched with interest, and the outcome there is more in question.

The Toll of Legislators

THE year just closed has been one of heavy mortality among legislators, the flag having been lowered for four senators and five commoners during the past twelve months. Those from the Upper House who passed were: Hon. Robert Watson of Manitoba, Hon. J. D. Reid, Hon. Sir Edward Kemp and Hon. N. K. Lafamme of Quebec. From the Commons they were: Hon. J. W. Edwards, Dr. R. F. Preston, Roch Lanctot, Hon. J. A. Robb and G. D. Morin. There are now six vacancies in the Senate and two in the House of Commons.

National Capital

REFERENCE has been made frequently in these columns to Mr. Mackenzie King's contributions to and keen interest in the physical development of Ottawa as the national capital. With the possible exception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, none of his predecessors in the premiership had this matter as much at heart, and during the last few years, on his initiative, notable progress has been made. Mr. King has just now warned the municipal authorities of Ottawa that they must respect their commitments in connection with joint undertakings with the government for this development. Part of Mr. King's scheme of improvement is the creation of a park in the centre of the city to extend ultimately for several blocks along both sides of the Rideau Canal from Parliament Hill southward, and for this purpose the government purchased blocks of property and cleared them of buildings. Next to these blocks and included in the ultimate park area are a group of municipal buildings,—the city hall and police and fire stations. The chairman of the town planning commission of Ottawa having offered the advice that when a new city hall is erected it should go on the site of the old one, the Prime Minister took prompt issue, reminding the city that it is a party to the park plan and insisting that when, in the course of time, the present municipal buildings are removed the land is to come into the park area. It is Mr. King's conception that eventually this park in the heart of Ottawa will be a feature of the national capital corresponding to the Place de la Concorde in Paris.

Mr. Bennett Impressed

BACK from England for the Yuletide, Mr. Bennett reported himself as deeply impressed with the interest being taken over there in the movement for Europe trade co-operation, and particularly in the Beaverbrook scheme. He says the movement has aroused the Old Country to a greater extent than Joseph Chamberlain's preference policy. From other sources it is learned that the opposition of Australia and New Zealand has defeated Canada's bid to have the proposed Empire economic conference held in Ottawa. They insist on London as the meeting place. In one respect, Ottawa is relieved, as there has been a good deal of anxiety as to how the Empire statesmen could be entertained here for the five or six weeks the conference will last. Facilities for entertainment in Canada's capital are not elaborate.



THE CHIEF OF THE C. N. R. ABROAD

An interesting study of Sir Henry Worth Thornton, Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways, photographed at the company's offices in London, England. Sir Henry has been abroad in connection with the amalgamation of a number of subsidiary railway companies with a view to the eventual simplification of the capital structure of the C. N. R. In England he stated that he believed Canada to be on the eve of making progress which would be unequalled in the history of the world. Sir Henry's own contribution to the Dominion's progress is one of outstanding individual achievement.



WINS NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY

Arthur Harden, head of the Bio-Chemical Department at the Lister Institute and Professor of Bio-chemistry at London University, who has been awarded the 1929 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

—Photo by New York Times World-Wide Service.

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**Dominion Textile Co. Limited****Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend**

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-
Quarter per cent. (1 3/4%) on the
Preferred Stock of DOMINION
TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has
been declared for the quarter ending
December 31st, 1929, payable January
15th, 1930, to shareholders of record
December 31st, 1929.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, December 3rd, 1929.

DIVIDEND NOTICE**Eastern Steel Products Limited**

A dividend of \$2.00 per share has been
declared on the common shares of the
Company, payable January 15th, 1930, to
shareholders of record December 31st,
1929, being \$1.00 for the year ending
November 30th, 1929, and \$1.00 for the
year ending November 30th, 1929.

By order of the Board,

H. M. MILLAR,
Assistant Secretary.

PENMANS LIMITED**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

NOTICE is hereby given that the fol-
lowing Dividends have been declared
for the quarter ending the 31st day of
January, 1930:

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-
half per cent. (1 1/2%), payable on the 1st
day of February to Shareholders of
record on the 21st day of January, 1930.
On the Common Stock, One Dollar
(\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th
day of February to Shareholders of
record of the 5th day of February, 1930.

By order of the Board,
C. E. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., 23rd December, 1929.

Alberta Wood Preserving Company Ltd.**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the Divi-
dend of 13 per cent on the 7% Prefer-
ence Stock of Alberta Wood Preserving
Co., Ltd., has been declared payable on
the 1st day of January, 1930, to the
shareholders of record as at the close of
business the twentieth day of December,
1929.

By Order of the Board,
(Signed) T. L. MILLER,
Secretary.
Calgary, Alberta,
December 20th, 1929.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company Limited**DIVIDEND NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that a divi-
dend of thirty-eight cents (38c)
per share has been declared on the
Voting and Non-Voting Capital
Stock of this Company for the
quarter ending 31st December,
1929, payable 15th January, 1930,
to the shareholders of record at
the close of business on 31st Decem-
ber, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
J. GIBSON LAWRENCE,
Secretary.

FOREIGN POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION Limited**Common Stock Dividend No. 1**

An interim dividend of One Dollar
(\$1.00) per share on the No Par Value
COMMON STOCK of FOREIGN
POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION,
LIMITED, has been declared
payable January 20th, 1930, to Share-
holders of record December 21st, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, Dec. 20th, 1929.

Associated Gas and Electric Company**Dividend No. 20 on Class A Stock**

The Board of Directors has
declared the regular quarterly
dividend on the Class A Stock
payable February 1, 1930, in
Class A Stock at the rate of 1/40th
of one share of Class A Stock for each share
held of record at the close of business
December 31, 1929.

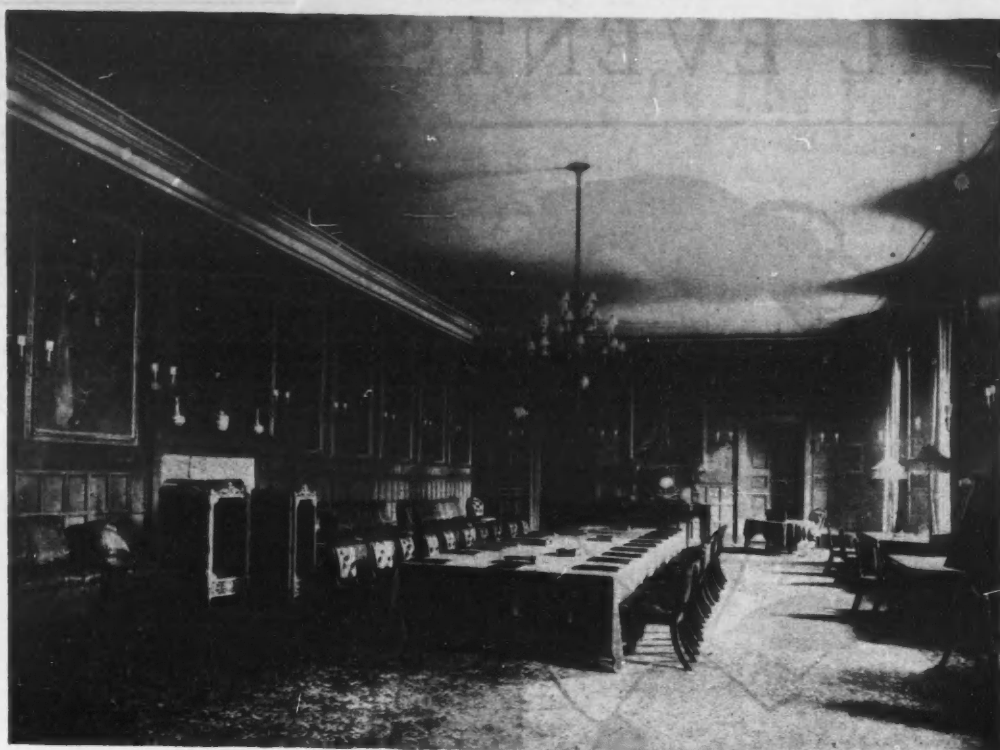
In addition to the regular dividend on
the Class A Stock an extra dividend of 16
cents per share was declared from the
surplus of the Company, payable 1/25th
of a share of Class A Stock on February 1,
1930, to holders of record at the close
of business December 31, 1929.

On the basis of the current market price
for the Class A Stock of about \$36 per
share, the regular dividend yields a return
of about \$3.60 per share per annum and
the yield on the extra dividend is equiv-
alent to over 5% per share additional.

Payment of the regular and extra divi-
dends in stock will be made to all stock-
holders entitled thereto who do not opt out
before January 15, 1930, request payment
in cash. This does not apply to those who
have heretofore filed permanent dividend
orders.

Script for fractional shares will not be
delivered, but will be credited to the
stockholder's account until a full share
has accumulated. Stockholders can pur-
chase sufficient additional scrip to complete
full shares.

M. C. O'NEILL, Secretary.

**SCENE OF COMING NAVAL CONFERENCE**

The King has tendered St. James' Palace to the Government for the Five Power Conference on Naval Disarma-
ment, which is to meet on Jan. 21st. It is anticipated that the Conference will sit in the State Room shown above.

I Met An Old Man

(New Year's Eve, 1929)

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

I MET an old man, halt and thin;
His nose played "tick me" with his chin;
His hair was white, his pallid skin
Had many a wrinkle;
His eyes seemed to go out and in,
Like stars that twinkle.

High in the heaven a frosty moon
Made of the night a silvery noon.
The old man begged of me a boon:
"One moment, friend,"
He gasped, "I shall be going soon,
I'm near the end."

Pausing amid the highway there,
I answered, "Venerable sir,
Of moments I have lots to spare—
Take more than one;
For time and tide I have no care."
He thus spake on:

"My name is Nineteen-Twenty-Nine,
And I am on the border line,
Where they will force me to resign;
I'm treated dirty,
And by a relative of mine,
Named Nineteen-Thirty."

"So you are the Old Year," said I.
"Well, well, how fast these years do fly!
I'm sorry that you have to die,
Old 'Twenty-Nine;
And yet, you slew, in passing by,
A Friend of mine."

"One moment more," he pleaded, "stay!
Think not too hard of me, I pray;
'Tis true I took one Friend away,
But, listen, Brother,
Did not the morn of yesterday,
Bring back another?"

Now, what the old man said was true;
He'd mingled roses with the rue.
I clasped his hand to say adieu,
When—'tis the truth—
The Old Year changed into the New,
A smiling Youth!

Archdeacon F. G. Scott

By P. W. LUCE

VENERABLE FREDERICK G. SCOTT, archdeacon of
Quebec, more familiarly known as Canon Scott, former
padre of the First Canadian Division, has visited the Pa-
cific Coast and renewed acquaintance with hundreds of the
boys he met during the dark days of the war in France.

There was much reminiscing in the course of which
the popular padre learned the inner secrets of a few things
that puzzled him at the time they occurred, but the great
mystery of the war still remains a mystery.

For over ten years now Archdeacon Scott has been try-
ing to find out who stole his horse, "Dandy," near the front
line trenches in the Vimy Ridge sector. Time and again
the padre has been on the verge of making the great dis-
covery, but always when he has run his quarry to earth
he has found that the man who knows the facts is always
somebody else. He had great hopes that he could convince
a certain suspect in Vancouver that "now it can be told,"
but once again he has been doomed to disappointment.

The distinction of stealing "Dandy" is believed to rest
with some of the Strathcona Horse. The padre, on invita-
tion of a group of these doughty fighters, tied "Dandy" to
an apple tree and fraternized with them for a while. He
found the apple tree still in place later, but no horse.

Three days afterwards "Dandy" was traced to the lines
of the Strathcona Horse and returned to his owner.

"The horse may have gone there of his own free will,"
says Archdeacon Scott, "but I have my doubts. Though I
have no proof to the contrary, I almost believe that if I
were not a churchman I would be strongly suspicious of
the Strathconas. They all looked honest, of course, but who
wouldn't steal a horse in France in war time when they
had the chance?"

The archdeacon likes to stir up memories of days in
France that were not always unhappy, but it is the province
of Quebec that remains his first and greatest love. Born
there, and a resident for the greater part of his life,
the ruddy-faced cleric will give it second place to no other
land.

"What do you think of the Rocky Mountains?" he was
asked on his trip west. "Nothing like that in Quebec, is
there?"

The padre gazed at the towering heights with their
snow-capped peaks, and then said, with a quizzical smile:

"Your Rocky Mountains are bigger than the Lauren-
tians, I'll grant you, but ours are better. Your mountains
are mostly limestone while ours are largely granite, but
don't let that distress you unduly. Your Rockies are young
yet. By the time they reach the venerable age of the
Quebec mountains they'll probably amount to something."

Status of the Sex-Conflict

(Continued from Page 3)

long regime or permit man to continue the evil of his ways.
But here again those who look to sex-equality for a solu-
tion of some of the world's worst ills forget that it is not
their ideal that will prevail, but rather the inborn ten-
dencies of the hundreds of millions of women who cannot
rise higher than the ground level of primitive instincts,
nor free themselves from the consequences of the economic
revolution which is thrusting them in millions into the
greedy maw of industrialism. If the present man-made
world is grossly imperfect, that of equality may easily be
a double imperfection. That however will depend in some
degree upon the nature of the urge which impels the sub-
ject sex to seek its freedom. The enthusiastic feminist can-
not see it this way, cannot see that woman's so-called
advance to higher things is really due to the thrust of
the blind machinery of human evolution in a direction
which she may ultimately regard as one not towards fullest
freedom but rather towards a more complicated slavery.

HARRY ELMER BARNES puts the situation in the sober
language of the historian when he says: "Her efforts
at re-adjustment and equilibration are the more difficult
because of the mass of antiquated taboos, restrictions and
disqualifications which surround her as vestiges from the
old order. Rapidly she is shuffling them off, taking a more
free and independent position in society."

In any case history furnishes proof that woman is not
justified in thinking herself any better than man. The
dominant partner "can do no wrong." Where there is
equality there will be an insistence on "rights," and if in
asserting those rights it is agreed that both "can do no
wrong," the millennium will surely be at hand.

It is not an extravagant thing to say then, that a world
ruled by women is not so far distant, not so far perhaps
as the air-ship was fifty years ago. There are indications
on every hand of the crude beginnings, perhaps in your
own home. At any rate it is the part of curiosity if not
of charity to begin the inspection there. In France, Eng-
land and Germany there are millions of surplus women,
many of whom are doing some hard thinking. They are
crowding into every calling. Many a woman makes better
wages than her husband, and many husbands are being
supported by their wives. There are lady lawyers and
judges, doctors, superintendents of education, teachers,

governors, matrons, nurses, stenographers, clerks, secre-
taries, chauffeurs, and factory hands to the end of the
chapter, and at least four thousand lady ministers in the
United States alone. Members of parliament and of the
local legislatures we already have in refreshing numbers.
Senators we may have at no distant date. Economic in-
dependence now vies with the holy state of matrimony in
its immediate rewards. Women are taking a more active
part in the education of the young, a sure sign of their
coming dominance. There is an absence of male teachers
everywhere, and the growing habit of implicit obedience
to women's rule is being intensively cultivated in every
school-room in the land. The parent-teacher's associations
are run entirely by women. The laws are being increas-
ingly modified by influential bodies of them. They insist
upon the deletion of the word "obey" in the marriage
service. Trial marriages are not unknown, and these are
usually suggested by the woman in the case. The demand
is made that the stigma of illegitimacy shall be removed
from the love-child. Other reforms in the laws, of a vital
nature, will be recalled. Divorces are common, and are
becoming commoner, and the tendency is to get down to a
simpler formula.

The bulk of latter-day fiction which is largely a liter-
ature of sex revolt is read by women. The screen-drama
featuring the new freedom is written for them. Best sell-
ers and big circulations no longer cater specifically to a
male clientele. The freedom in dress, speech and behavior
of younger women and girls within the past decade or we
will say since the war, is perhaps one of the most pro-
nounced indications of a trend towards the coming reign
of woman. It is doubtful whether the stage of equality
will be noticed. That hurdle will be taken at a bound.
Man however as history points out will become amenable
to the dominance of his partner, as woman ever was in
her most docile state, a hard pill for man to swallow, but
he may console himself with the reflection that his male
kind in future ages when the fair ones become too tyrannical
will raise their dishevelled heads in revolt, and the
pendulum will swing back once more to a man-made world.
In the meantime

"What dreams may come, when she
Hath shuffled off this man-made coil,
Must give us pause. . ."

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Strange Interlude

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE presentation by the New York Theatre Guild of Eugene O'Neill's unique drama, "Strange Interlude," at the Princess Theatre this week is a welcome event if only as proof that drama for serious and intelligent people still maintains a fighting existence. Powerful influences have for some time been engaged in a widespread effort to drive thoughtful people out of the theatre and keep them out. The "talkie" movement in its commercial policies means nothing more than less than that. Vastly capitalized interests are looking forward to the dawn of happy day when no plays for sophisticated mankind will be written, for the simple reason that writers of intellectual calibre will find no market for their wares among the overwhelming army of male and female gum-chewers whose tastes must be served; and no dramatic criticism will be written because men intelligent enough to write it will find nothing in the theatre worth discussion.

However drama dies hard and this season in Toronto we have found the New York Theatre Guild twice throwing its glove in the face of those who hold that a play should rise no higher than the intellectual atmosphere of the comic strip; with presentations of Robert Nichols' "Wings Over Europe" and Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude." The latter play is not a masterpiece, but it has the unusual virtue of being a profoundly thoughtful, unique and absorbing drama.

As many readers are aware "Strange Interlude" is the longest modern play that has been written in English. On a rough textual estimate it is something more than half as long again as "Hamlet" without cuts; and the known facts about the duration of plays in the Shakespearean theatre indicate that "Hamlet" was never acted without cuts in the lifetime of its author, and that much of the text was added by Shakespeare with a view to fully expressing himself on the printed page. Eugene O'Neill was on the contrary determined to say all that he wanted to say in the theatre itself, just as was Wagner when he wrote "Parsifal." The result is a drama in terse modern English which is expanded to nine acts and runs nearly five hours.

Of the theatrical instinct of Eugene O'Neill, of his genius for poignant and haunting dramatic effect, there has never been any question from the time he began with his memorable series of one-act plays. His gripping power of characterization even when the characters themselves were abnormal; his haunting psychic quality, and his morbid imagination render his dramas unique. All this goes with a complete lack of any sense of humor either in his characters or himself, which perhaps adds to the intensity of his situations. In reading "Strange Interlude" in book form I could not help wondering what would have happened to his story if anyone of his group of introspective leading characters had suddenly developed a sense of humor. I am afraid the narrative would have stopped dead.

"STRANGE INTERLUDE" is the first play by Mr. O'Neill that I have encountered, in which he deals with the emotions of civilized and educated people. His earlier successes dealt with primitive beings incapable of anything in the way of sustained intellectual processes; with emotional crises in the lives of untutored negroes, sailors, harlots and "hairy apes." But in this drama he deals with an entirely different class; highly educated and sophisticated persons; most of them what the psychologists call "introverts," constantly engaged in introspective processes concealed from those around them, often saying what they do not mean, or speculating as to whether they really meant what they have just said—but just as bewildered in their own minds as the primitives in plays like "Emperor Jones" and "Desire Under the Elms." It is because Mr. O'Neill set himself the task of unravelling the secret recesses in the minds of his introverts that "Strange Interlude" is so long. To further his aim he has abandoned the Ibsen technique which abolished "asides" of "thinking aloud" or

direct address to the audience, and gone back to the method of Shakespeare in "Hamlet" or more particularly "Othello" with an elaboration undreamed of by Elizabethans. After nearly every utterance in dialogue the character checks up his real thoughts and often the revelations are strange and unexpected. Outwardly all the principal characters are normal; one supposedly to be under the shadow of hereditary insanity the most normal of all. But inwardly their minds are more or less chaotic. The most important factor in the play, and that which provides consistent and intense interest throughout is Nina, a profound study of feminine egotism and selfishness. The role is perhaps the longest ever written for a woman; but no playgoer can help following her through the mazes of the 26 years of her life which are revealed, without deep curiosity. It is a tribute to the skill of the dramatist that the playgoer does not discover the colossal growth of indurated egotism in her until the drama is drawing toward a close; when she proposes to sacrifice her son as she has sacrificed every man with whom she comes in contact to her own personality. Yet this cumulative selfishness brings no real catastrophe to anyone but herself. For the most part others see her much as she sees herself, as a beautiful and superior being entitled to deal with life as she wills.

The daring of the play, if daring it may be called, is the candor of expression with which the dramatist presents characters mainly (though in part secretly) pre-occupied with sex. Nearly all their elaborate introspection centres around physical desire and its concomitants. In this respect "Strange Interlude" is as abnormal as "Desire Under the Elms." If one surveys the complex spectacle of modern civilized life it must be clear that sex is not so marked an obsession with average people as it is with Mr. O'Neill's group of introverts. Even with them it takes a rather tepid form but it is insistent; and though their thoughts drift that way they seemed unnecessarily gloomy about it.

"Strange Interlude" cannot be called an "immoral" play even though its characters are unmoral even when apparently most respectable. Nor does the action at any time depart far from the actualities of modern life. The play indeed might almost be said to point a moral (whether the playwright intended it or not), because it does emphasize the truth that sexual preoccupation brings no real happiness to anyone who allows it to become a paramount hobby.



EUGENE O'NEILL

Nina when we first see her is the beautiful daughter, physically strong and vital, of a professor in a New England university town. She is in a neurotic state partly because of the death in the war of her fiancé, a brave young aviator, and partly as a result of unsatisfied physical passion. The shadow of her lost love falls over much of the play and she has worn out her father with her neurosis. She decides to become a nurse in soldiers' convalescent hospital, where, persuading herself that she thus brings happiness to others, she indulges in promiscuous experience. But she soon finds that there is no medicine for a broken heart or a mind diseased in that sort of thing.

A brilliant young doctor named Darrell who thinks it a pity so fine a girl should throw herself away like a common creature, decides that the best cure will be to marry her off to a trusting and kindly young ad. writer named Evans. She herself feels that her restlessness and unhappiness can be cured by marriage and motherhood; and it is one of the redeeming points about Nina that she is in outward aspects a good wife to him during the quarter of a century of their married life shown in this play. But just when she has come to expect a baby she makes a shocking discovery. The fact has been ingeniously kept from the husband that he is heir of a marked taint of hereditary insanity. In the most tragic scene of the play Nina is told by her husband's own mother that there must never be a child, a shattering blow. Mr. O'Neill preserves a respectful reticence as to what happens but Nina averts the tragedy of bringing to life a babe that will possibly be an imbecile. Nevertheless she finds that not only for her own sake but for her husband's success and happiness there must be a child. The husband has an obsession even more morbid on this point than herself. Very deliberately she chooses the man who will solve the problem for her, the brilliant young scientist Dr. Darrell who has already pulled her out of wayward paths. This constitutes the first part of the play, a drama in itself which leaves the spectator in full tide of sympathy with Nina despite her neurotic vagaries at the beginning of the tale.

IT IS in the second part of the drama, which begins more than ten years later that the decadence of Nina's nature is revealed. The boy, who is really Darrell's child has become the idol and chum of the decent unimaginative Evans, who with a son he believes his own to work for, is winning greater and greater financial success with his advertising agency. But all is not well with Nina and Darrell. The bargain they had entered into as a cool eugenic proposition had swiftly become a passionate love affair. Nina cannot make her thoughts behave when near Darrell. This anomalous position tortures them both and fills them with a constant temptation to sweep away all obstacles and live for themselves alone. But that would perhaps mean driving Evans mad, and the estrangement of the boy. The lad has intuitions which tell him that his mother loves Darrell more than Evans whom he idolizes. The doctor has been diverted from a career of high promise as a research scientist by his passion; and Nina secretly regards the husband she once liked with gnawing antipathy as the unconscious author of her woes.

A lapse of another eleven years occurs. The boy is a manly young athlete of 21. Nina once beautiful ardent girl of uncontrolled desires is a querulous, dissatisfied middle aged woman in uncertain health. She has worn away much of the sweetness of Evans' disposition; and Darrell whom she has clung to as long as she could has wearied of her capriciousness. Her naive selfishness and egotism come out in full force when she makes a desperate effort to separate her boy from his lovely sweetheart, for the sole reason that she resents his loving anyone but herself. To break the attachment she is about to tell the whole story of his birth. Revelation is averted when she suddenly gets her cherished wish that her husband were dead. In a scene which gives dramatic force to Act Eight he succumbs suddenly of apoplexy.

Analysing the play up to this point I have not mentioned a third man who has lived under the glamor of Nina for years. He is a novelist named Marsden, fifteen years her senior who has idolized her from childhood though he has never had any illusions about her character. Mr. O'Neill depicts him as a fastidious celibate in practice, yet one

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who suffers from his voluntary repression. His secret thoughts are if anything more colored by sex than those of Nina. Treating him as a father confessor whom she could always twist around her finger, Nina has never hesitated to torture Marsden by revealing to him her most wayward actions. Recently he has been her slave for forty years, and it is to him she turns in the end; her husband dead, Darrell no longer devoted; and thwarted in her plan to keep her son for herself alone. Marsden, the most pronounced introvert of the group feels that they will be happy because he has outlived desire and she because she will still have someone to dominate. And so the play ends.

Mr. O'Neill's gradual revelations of the truth about the essentials of Nina's character are the absorbing factor of a play that is at all time remarkably plausible. By cumulative effect he makes it clear that the individual who makes personal happiness the exclusive aim of life is doomed to disappointment. His method is more elaborate than one would desire to see generally applied to dramatic exposition, but he maintains his purpose of telling his audience all he wants to relate about his characters without once losing his grip on its attention. Under the circumstances a remarkable achievement. It is impossible in this article to deal with the acting of Miss Risdon who plays Nina or with her associates and this will be the subject of a future article.

A Holiday Frolic

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"MOTHER GOOSE," which is occupying the stage of the Royal Alexandra Theatre during the holiday season, is a really joyous frolic of the traditional British order. It is presented by Philip Rodway's Birmingham Pantomime Company which last autumn so diverted the public with another famous entertainment, "Humpty Dumpty." The pantomime tradition behind the Royal Theatre, Birmingham, from which the show comes, dates back to 1842, the period when the British pantomime tradition took its permanent form. "Mother Goose" is handsomely and tastefully presented with many glowing scenes that enlist the services of a large number of very charming girls of the blooming British type, and a group of principals who know the game of putting over this type of entertainment backward.

The three celebrities who made such a success of "Humpty Dumpty," Wee George Wood, Dan Leng Jr., and Fred Conquest, are again very active. They have plenty of fresh material as well as a historical collection of puns, as

Note and Comment

HEADING for New York and then Chicago, "Nina Rosa," which opens a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday evening, January 6th, has the good wishes and enthusiastic endorsement of large and discriminating audiences in Philadelphia, Detroit and Cleveland, where this glamorous musical play recently enjoyed long runs.

Not in many a day has a new offering in these cities, whose theatregoers are not without a nice appreciation of good things, in and out of the theatre, aroused such enthusiasm, and the playgoers of Toronto are expected to follow their example.

As was to have been expected, authored by two of the most successful men writing for the musical stage, the story is far above the average of tuneshow plots, always literate and consistent and dramatic enough for its purpose.

The book is by Otto Harbach, while Sigmund Romberg has written a tune-ful and colorful score, several numbers of which are bound to be popular hits and dinned into one's ears whether or no during the long winter.

The Messrs. Shubert, the producers,



BILLIE MANNING

Who appears in "Nina Rosa," the new Sigmund Romberg musical play which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.



SIGMUND ROMBERG
The noted composer of "The Desert Song", "The New Moon" and others, whose new operetta, "Nina Rosa" comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

have mounted the operetta lavishly and with magnificent impressions of the play's locale, reproducing in scenes and costumes the characteristics of the people represented. Exotic Peru serves as the thrilling background. The production, therefore, is as pretty and interesting to the eye as it is to the ear.

In the huge cast of over a hundred, Guy Robertson is featured, with other prominent personalities including Hilarie Bennett, Leonard Cooley, Don Barclay, Jack Sheehan, Cortez & Peggy, Nina Gordon, Marion Marchant, Helba Huara, John Kearney, Luis Alberni, Victor Casmore, Belle Sylvia and Frank Horn.

The play may be the thing, but it is the score that sells a musical production. The following paragraphs have to do with one of the most successful and, certainly, the most prolific of all composers of light music—Sigmund Romberg.

For years, an incurious public has noted briefly his name at the head of various music show programs. By the popularity of individual melodies, notably those of "The Student Prince," and by the volume of his 25 successful productions, his name has at last fixed itself in its rightful place in the first rank of our light music masters.

The name, Sigmund Romberg, was first printed at the head of the program for "The Whirl of the World," a Winter Garden production of several years ago. A few months before that, he had arrived from Hungary, with nothing in the world but confidence and a letter to J. J. Shubert from Franz Lehar.

Mr. Shubert heard his first compositions, his story and immediately offered him "The Whirl of the World" contract. The melodies were good and the story bespoke background. It told of a technical school and college education in Budapest, a term in the army as a lieutenant and several years' musical study in Vienna.

While in the Austrian capital, he paid special attention to the manners and methods of the waltz kings, and such men as Strauss and Lehar. It was his meeting with the latter that led to the two salient introductions of his career.

Franz Lehar made him known to Victor Heuberger, a noted teacher of harmony and counterpoint. Under Heuberger, he studied three years. Franz Lehar gave him his letter to Mr. Shubert, under whose management he has been writing successful musical shows for twelve years.

Romberg has given us a new and appealing form of musical art. He has not only adopted the Wagnerian system of leitmotifs for character situation and blending of effect, but he has made use of an alteration of songs and words which made "The Student Prince" musical drama in a new and popular sense.



"DRACULA" RETURNS
A scene from the mystery thriller which comes to the Princess Theatre next week.

If Music Be The Food of . . .

By A. Raymond Mullens

BEING in the humor to-day to write something really spiteful and malicious I have been, for the last half-hour, sending my thoughts into the impalpable ether in search of a theme which would serve this purpose. And, at long last, it has come to me from two strangely diverse sources.

The first was an article by Mr. Samuel Blythe in which he protested with the vigorous honesty of a man greatly wronged that the golf courses of to-day are designed for the dozen or so wizards of masher and niblick who are to golf what Paderewski is to the piano instead of those who like to hit the ball around and, incidentally, pay the huge bills that the building of such courses entails; the other was the remark of a man engaged in the advertising business that he would as soon try to sell pianos as he would a certain product.

Not being engaged in the business of putting pianos in the home, I don't know whether, as my advertising friend asserted, that the gramophone and radio receiver have put the piano out of business. My expert impression is that progress has a way of tempering the wind to the shorn merchant and that whereas the honest and upright piano is no longer to be found in nearly every home, however humble, the baby grand form of the instrument, being a very decorative form of furniture and retailing at a fairly stiff price, has recompensed the piano dealer for the shrinkage in volume of the sales of the less pretentious form of clavichord.

However, of this I am sure: There is less home-made piano playing, singing, close harmony and "roll your own" music than there was of very recent yore. And this is just where I hope to get nasty.

Let me vent my spleen on this very pretty, very "cultured" city of Toronto. Again I can lay my hand on no statistics to support my case but it is my private belief that the amount spent on tickets for concerts given by visiting musical celebrities would, if applied to that purpose, retire the National Debt (whatever the amount of that is) in jig time.

We have one of the finest string quartettes in the world; we have the finest choir in the world; the works of John Sebastian Bach—tough musical nuts to crack—are given frequent and very adequate renderings; the city positively swarms with teachers competent to a degree. But in the homes of which I am a guest the man or woman who can play the piano, fiddle, sing or read even the simplest piece of music at sight is as rare a creature as a Communist police chief.

My experience, of course, may well be exceptional. I am a poor and humble man and the magnificos of the city know me not. For aught I know to the contrary Sir Joseph Flavelle plays forty-eight preludes and fugues of Bach before breakfast every morning; Mr. Gundy (I shiver as I write these great names) fiddles off the twenty-four caprices of Paganini while his bath is filling. But I trow not. I think that these worthy gentlemen let George Kreisler or Johnny Paderewski do it.

"Why should they not," you will say. "Let the financier stick to his merger." And you would be right. But there are, at least, three reasons why this vicarious music making is not desirable.

The most important reason—as is the way with most would-be essayists—I leave to the last: the first of the remaining two is this. The man who does not play hockey or baseball but is content with the role of spectator misses half the kick of the thing. The same is true of gardening, acting or mischief making. If you want to get the full benefit of a job, do it yourself. Most of us, whatever our ages may be, have ten perfectly muscled fingers or a voice—of sorts. The notation of music isn't at all difficult to learn. And the joy to be obtained by playing a four-hand arrangement of a great classic or mingling in accurate accord with the voices of others is too great to be described in words. Cease envying the Galli-Culicis and the Freidmanns, find out what fun playing or singing for its own sake really is. And don't expect to electrify the neighbors. More important still, don't expect the neighbors to electrify you.

I KNOW full well that this advice is revolutionary. Every Man Jack and his neighbor goes to a certain number of concerts in a year, enduring with patience worthy of a better cause an hour's worthwhile music for the terminal fifteen minutes of pyrotechnic display. And most of us feel that by our neighbors' memory of fireworks will our playing or singing be judged. Tush! Tut! Out upon you! If you play the

piano feelingly but not brilliantly give the musical so-and-so's one or two of the really exquisite numbers from Schumann's Album for the Young. Or induce three other heads to nestle confidently near your own and see what magic can be evoked by having a conscientious shot at—say—"Sweet and Low."

It were better that you bought a ukelele and to its accompaniment yodeled "My Girl's a Hybrid Hooper" than depend for an evening's amusement on a rubber or so of bridge or the much-discussed workings of the L.C.A.

My second reason has much in common with the plaint of Mr. S. Blythe, whose writings are the delight of so many readers of the "Saturday Evening Post." Why is music commonly regarded as the especial property of the expensively educated? There is no more reason why music loving Joe, of the Accounting Department, should be expected to reel off Liszt's "La Campanella" than there is that that little four-year old Katinka should be expected to wipe a plumber's joint quickly and expertly.

For some reason or the other we were all given a sense of rhythm, of time and tune—then why, in the name of Tubal Cain and all his successors shouldn't we exercise it by playing, singing or dancing? By dancing I mean "dancing"—not that form of social amusement which consists of imitating the giant sloth with an aggravated case of corns.

The answer is contained in what is both a reason for a detestable state of things and an explanation of them.

Music—in common with polo, hunting, and listening to the lectures of visiting poets—has come to have what Mr. Veblen would term "a honorific value." I think these Veblen for teaching me that word. For those unacquainted with the terminology of economics, I will explain that this statement means you can put on a lot of dog by airily mentioning that you heard the playing or singing of an artist who can command a very steep price for his services. Thus, if you have paid three dollars or so to hear Pedro Casals play a certain type of fiddle, you manoeuvre an opening in the conversation which permits you to say: "Of course you heard Casals. We were simply thrilled." As a matter of fact Casals, being a very great virtuoso and caring very little what kind of music you wanted to hear him play tore off an unaccompanied suite of Bach. And you found the chair on which you were seated intolerably hot and itchy. No matter. You have shown your listeners that you can afford to pay for the tickets—and you hope that they are suitably impressed.

Anyone who will use their eyes and ears at any concert given by any one of the many much advertised virtuosi who visit us will come away convinced that the majority of the audience are present for just one reason—swank!

And if any one of the arts is to become the handmaid of swank it inevitably takes its place with the rouge pot and powder pot of society; a light-o'-love counterfeiting a genuine passion.

Who will join me in singing the chorus of that lovely melody "Sweet Adeline?"

Lady Franklin in Canada

By G. H. MELROSE

REFERENCE was made in the columns of this journal not long ago to the fateful Franklin expedition to the Arctic and resultant fruitless searches for the explorers. Not many Canadians are aware that Lady Franklin, who spent her entire private fortune in the search for her husband, actually came out to Canada herself and endured no little hardship at first hand. In 1812 there was born at Fort Churchill, which is now a Manitoba port, a little girl named Amelia Connolly, who became known among the fur-traders as "Little Snowbird" on account of her fair complexion. The father was one William Connolly, at that time in the service of the fur-trading band known as "The North-westers" and he had other children but Amelia is notable in that she grew up to become Lady Douglas, wife of the first lieutenant-governor of British Columbia. The Connolly children were sturdy youngsters but unhappily one of them was burned to death in a fire at the Fort. Their customary clothing was Hudson's Bay duffel, sent out from England. The family's next home was at Cumberland House and it was there that Sir John Franklin and his party stopped on their way to the Arctic. (This must have been Franklin's first overland trip in the



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North). In the party was a certain Lieutenant Bach, R.N. who was an artist and he painted a portrait of Amelia and one of her sisters, a picture which is still preserved. Some years later, when Lady Franklin came out to Canada on the memorable search for her missing husband she was surprised and pleased to meet the original of the painting, the shy little girl of the fort in the wilderness, now become wife of the governor of the vast colony of B.C. Lady Franklin died in 1875.

The northern part of B.C. was known as Western Caledonia and was peopled largely with Scottish—that is, apart from Indians. If the namesake were "stern and wild" the same terms were equally appropriate to the new land but, nothing daunted, William Connolly went on out there to Fort St. James of which he had been appointed Chief Factor. In his service was a young Scot named James Douglas, twenty-five years of age. And a romance blossomed between him and the sixteen-year-old Amelia. In 1828 he married the Factor's fair daughter. Their early married life could scarcely have been dull. Once when his father-in-law was absent from the Fort on company business young Douglas took charge and fended off an attack by Indians. On another occasion Amelia undertook a journey in a caravan from Fort St. James down to Fort Vancouver on the lower Columbia and played the part of a heroine when crossing the turbulent waters of the rivers. The Douglas family—they had six daughters—went to old Fort Victoria finally. To Sir Matthew Begbie, known as the hanging judge of Cariboo, fell the honor some time later of placing well-earned decorations

upon the coat of Lieutenant-Governor Douglas, on the occasion of a grand banquet. These were the star, the crimson collar, and the pendant, orders of Knight Commander of the Bath. "Gentlemen, the Queen!" said Sir James, and thus was drunk the first toast. The second was proposed to Lady Douglas.

One of the six Douglas daughters married Governor Dallas, of Rupert's Land. The youngest, a Mrs. Harris, is still living, a charming woman with many interesting recollections of her own to tell.

Women, says one authority, are greater go-getters than men. Well, after a fashion, they are.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The body of a new car has black and yellow vertical stripes. Great Scott! Are motorists going to sting us now!—*The Passing Show (London).*

A Louisiana woman, it seems, is in pretty serious trouble, having shot a man who, it turned out, wasn't her husband.—*New York Evening Post.*

Hoover's idea, as we gather it, is that Business needn't begin staggering just because the market has taken a drop too much.—*Virginia-Pilot.*

We hear of an old lady who refused to meet a man described as a "strip artist," because she objected to painting in the nude.—*Punch.*

"Life is a heterogeneous collection of irreconcilable phenomena," says a scientist. Film-producers have known this for years.—*Punch.*



HOW OLD IS POLO?

At least a thousand years, according to this ancient painting uncovered in the Chinese Curio Shop of Miss Ole Chan at Los Angeles. The rare piece known to be more than a thousand years old, is hand woven of silk, and shows Chinese gentlemen playing a game unmistakably polo. Both pigments and weave are of a texture so fine that the art of making them is lost, say experts. According to its owner, it carries on its reverse side a legend stating that it was repainted during the Han Dynasty, B.C. 206, in the city of Buck Ni, now known as Peking.

—World Wide Photo.

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One difficulty about the Russo-Chinese situation is that it's hard for men to understand each other when they can't even pronounce each other's names.—San Diego Union.

Count Keyserling says that the American people have no sense of humor, and if they don't think that's funny they haven't.—New York Evening Post.

Luckily a woman doesn't have to wait as many months for a long dress to be delivered as she has to wait for a head of bobbed hair to grow out.—

BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed or advertised in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to "THE BOOKSHELF," SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto. Books cannot be sent on approval.

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International Nationalists

"THE MAKING OF NEW GERMAN; MEMOIRS OF PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN"; Toronto, Ryerson Press; 2 vols., 368 and 373 pages; \$10.

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE proper policy to be pursued by an International Socialist statesman while his country, under a "bourgeois" government, is engaged in a war, is one of the most interesting problems in modern politics. It cannot, of course, be solved according to the principles of strict logic; if it could, it would not be much of a problem. The leaders of a party, whether socialist or any other, have to work with the materials available to them, and even among the most internationalist of socialists there is a fairly large capacity for national feeling which must always be taken into account. Philipp Scheidemann appears to have been one of the most practical of all the European socialist leaders during the World War. As a result of his dexterity in duly proportioning the ingredients of nationalism and internationalism in the prescription which he offered to the German people, he was able to retain and strengthen his hold upon his fellow Germans until he became head of the provisional government after the fall of the Kaiser, and a great power among the statesmen of Europe, while the strictly logical internationalists, Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, were assassinated in the moment of crisis.

The method of procedure is made fairly clear by these two volumes, which however would be more useful to the ordinary student of European affairs if they had been rewritten in somewhat smaller compass by a British or American expert rather than merely translated from Scheidemann's own hastily constructed apologia, intended of course entirely for circulation among the German public and assuming a knowledge of German political technique which few people outside of Germany can possess.

When the war broke out the German socialists had just been fraternising very earnestly with their colleagues of France and Britain, who had a certain amount of influence in the determination of policy in both countries. It is amusing, or would be it were not so painful, to note how they consequently envisaged the war, not as a war against the more or less socialistic nations of France and Britain, but entirely as a war of defence against the barbarous and Tsar-ridden hordes of Russia, where socialism could not well be described as having much importance. The logical internationalists (including Haase, chairman of the Party) pointed out, not unreasonably, that the Russians had been good enough to be accepted as allies of Germany not so many years before, and that it was not logical to turn suddenly round and regard them as barbarians because they were now fighting on the wrong side. But Scheidemann saw that to take such a line as this would ruin socialism in Germany for many years. "Our crazy dogmatizing fanatics will rather let the party go to the devil along with all we may win than depart one iota from their immutable principles," he wrote in his diary. It is possible to admit that he was practically right and yet to retain some admiration for the "crazy fanatics." He found the conduct of the great German socialist organ, Vorwarts, at this time "more than deplorable." He himself was in close and fairly constant touch with Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, who invited him to talk things over on August 3, 1914; this confidential relation continued until the Chancellor's fall. As a result of this understanding Scheidemann succeeded in getting his party in the Reichstag to vote for the war credits upon a declaration of policy, the most interesting sentence of which is: "In case of a victory for the Russian autocrat, whose hands are stained with the blood of the best of his countrymen, much, if not all, is at stake."

As soon as it became evident that a really satisfactory German victory was out of the question, the German government began using the socialists as cat's-paws in various efforts to start movements for peace in the enemy countries. Scheidemann himself appears to be quite honestly convinced, and his German readers would naturally be ready to believe, that these efforts were motivated, so far as he was concerned, by a sincere desire for peace and international justice. His book, written for German readers, is much concerned to prove that "we (the German socialists) have not attacked our country in the rear to 'end the war.'" French and British readers would be more likely to enquire whether he was not attacking other countries in the rear to induce them to end a war from which Ger-



An illustration from "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years".

many could no longer have anything to gain. He pours a good deal of scorn upon the socialists of the enemy countries because they insisted on the destruction of Prussian militarism while saying nothing about French militarism and "English navalism"; but he himself had not raised any great objections to French militarism and English navalism until Russian Tsarism had ceased to be of any value as a bogey-man. Scheidemann of course had his difficulties, but so did Ramsay MacDonald and Albert Thomas. And they were as little convinced of Herr Scheidemann's unbiased internationalism as he was of theirs.

There is a curious assumption, constantly repeated and always tacitly present throughout these pages. It is once expressed (Vol. II, p. 131) as follows: "In a broken-down Germany the worker would have the worst time of anybody. No collapse, therefore! We must stand so firm that our enemies would have ultimately to prefer an agreement to a continuation of the war." "In a broken-down Germany the worker would have the worst time of anybody!" One wonders whether Herr Scheidemann really still maintains that view, and whether he realises its full implications, which are that the worker has as great an interest, perhaps an even greater interest, in the national wealth, even under a bourgeois system, as the capitalist—that indeed in an international conflict the interests of the two become at a certain point identical. Subsequent events in Russia, France, Britain and Germany seem to throw some doubt on this belief, and in any case it is a curious one to be entertained by an international socialist. In time of war, however, it is obviously extremely useful; what Karl Marx would have thought of it we can only conjecture.

Quite apart from this question of the dovetailing of nationalism and internationalism, Scheidemann's book is full of interest, because of the powerful and exuberant character which he himself exhibits, and because of the epoch-making nature of many of the events in which he was concerned. The translation is fair, but there is a total lack of annotation, which is sometimes urgently needed.

Centenarian

"GRANDMOTHER BROWN'S HUNDRED YEARS, 1827-1927," by Harriet Connor Brown; McClelland and Stewart, Toronto; 369 pages, with illustrations; \$3.00.

By EDGAR MCINNIS

IN 1827 the United States was presided over by that honest, rigid New Englander, John Quincy Adams. Andrew Jackson was appearing as the leader of the new democracy. Except for a few communities along the Missouri, the bounds of settlement came to an end at the Mississippi. The prairies were regarded as a desert. California was a vague part of Mexico holding a few forgotten missions. The tariff was becoming a major political issue. No one had ever seen a locomotive.

In 1927 the United States was presided over by that timid, evasive New Englander, Calvin Coolidge. Al Smith was being looked to as the hope of the new democracy. What the United States was like can be read in the year books and the tabloids. And over the century between the two dates runs the span of Grandmother Brown's existence.

Grandmother Brown herself is not important. Apart from its length, her life is simply a replica of innumerable other lives whose efforts went to build the American west. It is a tale of narrow horizons and commonplace events, of daily preoccupations which left no space for the intrusion of the larger world. The share of Grandmother Brown in the shaping of decisive events is as indirect and as infinitesimal as the effect of these events upon her own existence. Her story possesses significance, not in virtue of itself, but only as it forms a minor theme in the saga of half a continent.

The year 1845 was a troubled one in the United States. It was the year of Polk's inauguration, of the annexation of Texas, of the consequent war of conquest against Mexico. Behind these events was the growing crisis over slavery, with Calhoun, Webster and Clay already in the foreground. But it was hardly to be expected that these far-off events should make any deep impression on eighteen year old Maria Foster; for it was in this year that she married Dan'l Brown, and began married life in the little Ohio town of Amesville, whose single street earned it the derisive appellation of "String-town" from its supercilious neighbours.

In 1856 events were moving rapidly toward the "irrepressible conflict." In that year the newly formed Republican party fought its first election and met its first defeat. But the Browns had other matters of graver concern; they were moving to a farm in far Iowa and entering upon a strenuous era. Staunch Abolitionists, they were interested in the echoes of the Lincoln-Douglas debates that reached them from Illinois. But the war, when it came, touched them only through its effect on their relatives back in Ohio; as far as they were concerned, the waves of conflict were spent before they touched the West.

So it continued when they moved to Fort Madison in 1870. Under Grand the carpet-baggers were in their heyday; the abortive protest of the Liberal movement was in the making. But Grandmother Brown was more concerned with her dislike of Baptists and her desire to return to the Presbyterian fold. And so, year on year, the story continued. Her visit to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 was the first widening of the horizon; and not until her children became engaged in active affairs from Washington to Mexico is she brought into contact with anything resembling national interests.

Even so, her story is not without its possibilities. That even these possibilities are not fully realized is perhaps due to the form in which her daughter-in-law has chosen to cast this biography. It is largely a record of detached reminiscences loosely connected in chronological order; and while this record of Grandmother Brown's own words helps to make her personality more clear, it sacrifices compactness and fails to distinguish adequately between significance and irrelevance. Of the personality of Grandmother Brown, it is enough to say that to the last she retained her unshaken faith in the Republican party and the Presbyterian church—in itself no mean achievement. She is not an important figure. To many readers she will not even be interesting. But she is in some ways typical of greater things, for her life is one of tiny innumerable threads which, woven together, make up the pattern of a remarkable epoch—an epoch in many ways unique in the history of the world.



VALENTINE KATEAV

Author of "The Embezzler", a satiric Russian novel that has attained great popularity. It was reviewed in the Christmas Literary Supplement. (Longmans, Green, Toronto.)

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The Brownings Again

"ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING" by Leonard Huxley; Macmillan, Toronto; 344 pages; \$6.25.

By E. J. PRATT

THIS volume consists of one hundred and seven letters written by Mrs. Browning to her sister Henrietta between 1846 and 1859, and released only now for publication when the family reticence has been dissolved with the passage of seventy years. Two volumes of her Letters, edited by Sir F. G. Kenyon, had appeared in 1897, and these up to the present have been regarded as the definitive collection.

This edition cannot by any means be classified as 'revealing' in a modern sense. The letters merely amplify the picture of Elizabeth Barrett Browning as we already know her. No change whatever is made in the current estimate. They show the deep sensitiveness of her nature; her attachment to her sister; her idolisation of her son, the perfect child; and her reciprocated devotion to her husband, the perfect man. To a student of the history of this period, the numerous references to the political and social events furnish an illuminating commentary. In France and Italy the Brownings moved within a distinguished circle. We get a vivid picture of Mazzini, hero and patriot, resisting the domination of Austria; of the panic amongst the foreigners in Rome and Florence; and again the 'eye-witness' account of Napoleon III's coup d'etat—a very quiet affair compared with the description in the London Times. "Don't believe the Times. To talk about 'carnage' is quite absurd. The people never rose—it was nothing but a little popular scum, cleared off at once by the troops... On Saturday, Robert and I drove down to the scene of the conflict... There was a great crowd, but all was perfectly tranquil—and Paris generally, looked as if nothing had been the matter. On Sunday, the theatres were all full (to say nothing of the churches), the Parisians keeping holiday as usual."

Most of the literary figures of Europe flit through the pages; many come to the Browning residence—George Sand, Alfred de Musset, Rossetti. Thackeray in Rome complains of dullness. He "can't write in the morning without his good dinner and two parties overnight. From such a soil spring the Vanity Fairs. He is an amusing man—mountain enough and very courteous to us—but I never should get on with him much, I think—he is not sympathetic to me." Miss Hayes, the translator of George Sand, "dresses like a man down to the waist." Tennyson pays a visit, reads aloud the whole of 'Maud', fills the room with tobacco smoke, completely obliterating Robert, who "never touches a pipe or a cigar." Carlyle travels with them from London to Paris, delays his journey a whole day to give them his company, and then goes through the agony of an eight-hour spell of

seasickness in crossing the Channel. What he said in transit, Mrs. Browning does not report, much to the loss of English Letters.

From the standpoint of contemporary interest in Memoirs, one weakness of the collection is the lack of spice in the daily pudding. But we should not expect anything very sensational considering the temperament of the author and her outlook on life and the universe. We do not turn over the pages with the finger itch that hurries us along in the letters, say, of Katherine Mansfield. The placidity of mind, the sweetness of disposition, the capacity to resolve problems, are not calculated to make printer's ink burn its way into the eaves. The daily routine is a matter of pinafors, petticoats and poems. Aurora Leigh grows to maturity under canon law. Robert Junior triumphantly gets his last molar, and the last millimetre of his height carefully registered, while Robert Senior defends Elizabeth's adoption of the hoop-skirt against the indignant scolding of Mrs. Jameson.

The value of the work is its history: its graphic, incisive comment on events, and its portraits of writers and statesmen. The editing is excellent.

Psychology

"CREATIVE IMAGINATION," Studies in the Psychology of Literature, by June E. Downey, Professor of Psychology in the University of Wyoming. —Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd., London. 10s. 6d.

By J. H. HARDY

IN THIS volume of seven distinct books the writer impresses on us the belief that creative intelligence is the outstanding mystery of the world. We are told that even a general grasp of the problem it presents, has far-reaching consequences for further development in Literature, Philosophy, Science and Art itself.

The author deals with creative imagination, especially as it is revealed poetic appreciation and invention. Poetry affords the most fertile field for the investigation of individual differences; and, to Professor Downey, poetry is "a groping out from the world of reality into the shadow of the infinite and remote."

In brief chapter on the Variational factor in the enjoyment of poetry, quotations from Keats, Swinburne and Poe are used to illustrate varied poetic appeals to auditory and visual imagery. Individual variations in the relation of self to a poem are exceedingly diverse. If temperamentally classicists, we are naturally retrospective and reminiscent. Our tendrils of sentiment are twined about old books, old ruins, legends and the storied past. If Romanticists, we are delighted with the novel, the unexpected, the adventurous in Poetry.

Some possess a strong sense of visualisation when reading poetry; others are particularly susceptible to auditory suggestions. One such reader is mentioned who exclaimed in speaking of a short poem containing

forty-three auditory suggestions: "One almost feels like pressing a deafening ear to the sounds." Do we belong to Professor Downey's plastic-minded readers to whom "a rainbow is just a rainbow;" or to the diffidently minded to whom a rainbow is infinitely more—"It is a mystery, a bridge from one unknown world to another." The second group includes the musician, the poet, the mystic.

In Book II we see "The Imaginal World and its place in our life. Our individual reactions to the same suggestion are most varied. An Autumn Day to some brings the sight and sound of tarnished, scurrying leaves; to others, the smell of dry things; to a third group, a feeling of oppression and weariness. Many readers will be surprised to find what a great part the Inner World of Fancy and Memory plays in many lives. They will experience a new interest in illustrative Imagery, the projection of images and their value and significance in Literature.

The World of Words is a fascinating section. Can you hear yourself think, and what is the result of your listening? What part does the auditory or motor aspect play in inner speech? These and many other problems are answered in Professor Downey's definite, illustrative and interesting fashion. No one can read this part without a new respect for words in and for themselves. The history of the Word as used in Magic, in religion, in incantation, is suggested. Are you a dictionary-minded reader or writer, or have words for you richness of meaning, latent imagery? Are some words to you more aggressive than others; do some seem to smile; are others "ragged" or "round," "pointed" or "stout"? Do you ever connect definite qualities or colours with certain vowels or consonants? Quotations from Byron, Keats, Poe and Plato are used to emphasize and illustrate.

Some of the chapters on The Method of Style will appeal only to the Literary psychologist. But the casual reader of psychology will read a second time "The Poetry of Colour." He will learn how the same colour has varied significance in different countries. Yellow, sacred in the East, symbolizes cowardice or jealousy in the West. He will read of color effects cleverly used by Keats, Swinburne, Browning, Rossetti, Meredith, Tennyson, Shelley, Macleod, Lindsay, and even Aeschylus of ancient Greek times.

The words, "Attitudes and Mental Patterns" will take on a rich, broad and new meaning to many. To Professor Downey, a punctuation mark is nothing less than a pictorialized attitude. One may snapshot his reaction to an isolated preposition or conjunction. Even national attitudes in concrete symbols—such as John Bull or Uncle Sam—change with the nation's consciousness of changing attitude. The reader will be arrested by the suggestion of Dr. Muhl that the suicide rate of San Diego is twice as high as New York for purely geographical reasons. The problem of Dream Substitution will carry one back over the remembered dreams of a life-time.

When discussing "Springs of The Imagination," the author introduces Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Lowe's

"Road to Xanadu." Stevenson is quoted as supporting the idea that Dreams are inspirational. "When the bank begins to send letters and the butcher to linger at the back gate he (the dreamer) belabours his brains for a story and behold! At once the little people bestir themselves in the same quest and labour all night long, to set before him truncheons of tales upon their lighted theatres."

The final Section on Literary Subjectivity and Objectivity should be of absorbing interest to all writers. Whether they entirely agree with the author or not, they will find a new interest in his views on Empathy, Literary self-projection, Hypnotic Art and Power, and Introverted Art.

The problem of how Literature achieves aesthetic objectivity finds the writer at his best. Almost breathlessly we read the three superlative Murder Stories—Poe's Cask of "Amontillado," Balzac's, La Grande "Breteche," and Wharton's "The Duchess at Prayer." These are given as examples of how distancing by age, seclusion and coolness achieves the desired objectivity.

Hypnotic influences of Nature are skillfully used by poets. Also they employ the clown, the fool, the madman to express their views. The "Grey beard loon" of The Ancient Mariner, "the Clown, Madman and King" in King Lear, pass before us in fantastic review. Striking speech and music are hypnotic—a nation may dance itself into religion, or out of neurosis. The reader will be impressed by "The Blind"—an example of the marvellous hypnotic influence of the repetition of simple words in a weird, lonely and isolated setting.

Introverted Art, Professor Downey claims, is an attempt to "Turn inside out these oddly woven souls of ours, to see what the garment of thought and emotion is like."

This book is a challenge to all readers—a challenge to consider well the value, nay, the necessity of a sense of detachment in this stupendous new world. If mankind is to live happily many find aesthetic values even in modern machinery. We must "develop a sense of the illimitable into which Main Street opens at either end." The poet, novelist, and dramatist should help us achieve this purpose.

Donn Byrne

"DONN BYRNE: BARD OF ARMAGH," by Thurston Macauley; Century; George J. McLeod, Toronto; 198 pages; \$2.00

By T. D. RIMMER

THIS book will be welcomed by every lover of Donn Byrne's work, for it gives intimately the formative influences of one of the finest prose artists of our generation. There has been no attempt at an exhaustive biography, but there is enough in the book to give us a very real picture of Donn Byrne as both man and artist. Admirers of Donn Byrne will find it an invaluable document because of its obvious sincerity and sympathy.

The passing of this Irish writer robbed the world of a creative artist who had his best still to give. No one who has read his books in proper sequence, even up to Field of



EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON
Leading American poet and three times winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry who recently celebrated his sixtieth birthday.

Honor, can doubt that he was going from strength to strength and maturing steadily and progressively. The widening scope of his successive books is evidence of that.

It serves no purpose to be over-critical with his work. One may object to his romanticism, his sentiment and his queer delusion that he painted Ireland when in reality he painted Tir nan og. These objections are captious, however. His romanticism and sentiment were no weak dreaming, but virile and instinct with that anachronistic virtue—nobility. And if when writing of Ireland he embraced Maya, at least his delineation had as much truth in it as Brinsley Macnamara's tortuous village life.

Of all the books Donn Byrne wrote, three appeal to me most—*The Wind Blows*, *Messer Marco Polo* and *Blind Raftery*. All his artistry is in these three. They are virtually prose poems. Color and rhythm, keen, nostalgic beauty and, underneath, a haunting pathos—these are the elements out of which a sheer loveliness was born which I, for one, cannot think of as evanescent.

In choosing the sub-title for his book, Mr. Macauley showed keen intuition. No other name could be more appropriate. Donn Byrne was in the tradition of the bards. He was in no wise alien to the spirit of Ireland. That spirit has had many manifestations—in the bitterness of Swift, in the figures of O'Connell, Emmet, Parnell and, yes, of Collins; in the mysticism of Yeats and Russell; and in the work of Synge, Joyce and O'Casey. It is not belittling them to say that Donn Byrne was another manifestation—a manifestation in another form of the emotional and romantic qualities latent in the national character, without which qualities Deirdre would have been forgotten and Liadan unheard of.

Mr. Macauley obtained the material for his book in Ireland. He spent much time at the home of Donn Byrne, Coolmain Castle, and also visited many of the places portrayed in his books. This material, gathered at first hand, gives at least a glimpse of the real Donn Byrne. It explains, also his passionate devotion to the history and legends of his country. Deeply versed in Gaelic, Donn Byrne had the lore of Ireland at his fingertips. Its influence is evident in all his books dealing with that country.

Mr. Macauley has placed admirers of Donn Byrne in his debt. The general reader knew too little of this writer from a personal angle and Mr. Macauley's sympathetic treatment presents an exceptionally sane view. Reading it, the tragic fate of Donn Byrne looms up as an irreparable loss to literature. Surely Marlowe's words are applicable to him:

"Cut is the branch that might have grown full straight
And burned is Apollo's laurel bough."

Romance, Model 1929

"THE MAN WITHIN," by Graham Greene; Toronto, Doubleday, Gundy & Doran; \$2.00.

By RAYMOND KNISTER

GRAHAM GREENE, rumor insists, is a first cousin, twice removed, of Robert Louis Stevenson; and the suggestion is that he must have inherited a sense of romance and a dexterous way with words from Tusitala. It is inconceivable that the broadcasting of the fact should do any service, unless to the sales of the book. True admirers of Stevenson, and other people of sense, must surely be scared off by such a manifesto.

Still, if such a one will open the novel, he will find that Mr. Greene does write well, though with the air of a man running a race, or fencing brilliantly. Stevenson would not have been ill-pleased with such a disciple.

And as to the story itself, that too would have interested him. The time, one gathers, for it is never stated out right, is some part of the eighteenth century. The place is on the coast of England. The protagonist is member of a band of smugglers. An atmosphere, almost a fog, of mystery envelops the first hundred pages or so. Andrews, for some obscure reason in his special psychology, has informed on his comrades, and run away from them. He comes to a lonely house, with a woman in it. Will she give him shelter, hide him? There is no question of love at first sight, but an interplay of fear, desire, curiosity.

The reader begins to feel that this is romance with a difference; it is historical, true; but the motives of the character are searched as thoroughly as though he were a travelling salesman in a current realistic novel. It is romance, model 1929-1930 too, perhaps. Andrews, for example, is convinced that he is a coward; and nothing, not the heartening words of the woman, nor his own actions, will change the conviction. He goes to the town where the smugglers are to have their trial. He is taken while in his cups to the presence of the judge who is to try his former confederates. The upshot is—courage shown in the courtroom, and an affair with the mistress of the judge, a young and easy woman—both depicted with a wealth of detail.

At the very onset of this illicit passion, Andrews becomes conscious that he is in love—really, now, with the lone young woman of the cottage. During the trial the smugglers and their confederates hidden among the audience have learned about her. Much is to be done if he is to save her and his happiness. He cannot tear himself away. The eventual denouement is well-prepared and convincing.

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One likes *The Man Within* because of Mr. Greene's recognition, not too rare at present, of a relation between subject matter and style. His book is not a slice of life, however informative, but a different sort of experience, a heightening which aspires to the validity of art. His effort seems a little strained, but he probably has far to go.

Historical Romance

"THE WHIRLWIND," William Stearns Davis; Macmillan, Toronto; Price \$2.50.

By VICTORIA JACKSON

IN THIS thrilling historical romance Mr. Davis has woven a love story that is charming and sincere with all the high-lights and pageantry of the French Revolution. René de Messac, an aristocrat, who gives up his position at the Court of Versailles for his love of Verginie Durand, and his title for the cause of the people, is the hero. He is portrayed with all the daring and "beau geste" of the ideal chevalier. He participates in the grandeur of court life. A particular friend of the Queen, Marie Antoinette, René is intimate with the intrigues of court that actually happened. Then, upon adopting the revolutionary cause, he becomes familiar with the needs and suffering of the people. And as member of the Convention, and deputy at the Assembly associates with the famous Robespierre, Danton, and the beautiful St. Just.

The historical accuracy is not waived aside for the romance. Mr. Davis describes in detail the glitter and rottenness of court life of Louis XVI. Famous personages of the Revolution are pictured in accordance

with their acts and words in formal history.

His description of the life of Paris during the Reign of Terror is a very fine piece of writing. The sordidness is apparent without being thrust upon you. He brings in enough atmosphere to make you feel the actual existence of the characters. He carries your imagination back one hundred and thirty years, and you can hear Danton roar at the Assembly, or the shrieks of the patriots around the guillotine!

Those who liked "Scaramouche" would find this historical romance even more stimulating. The events during the years of the Revolution were so numerous that it necessitates very intricate handling. And yet no effect of the glamour is lost—none of the intense strain that those people suffered at that time.

It was one of the greatest upheavals in government the world has known. And Mr. Davis makes of this a smashing romance that will carry you away from to-day.

A Vivid Story

"PLAIN SAILING," by A Gentleman with a Duster; The Ryerson Press, Toronto; 285 pages; \$2.00.

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

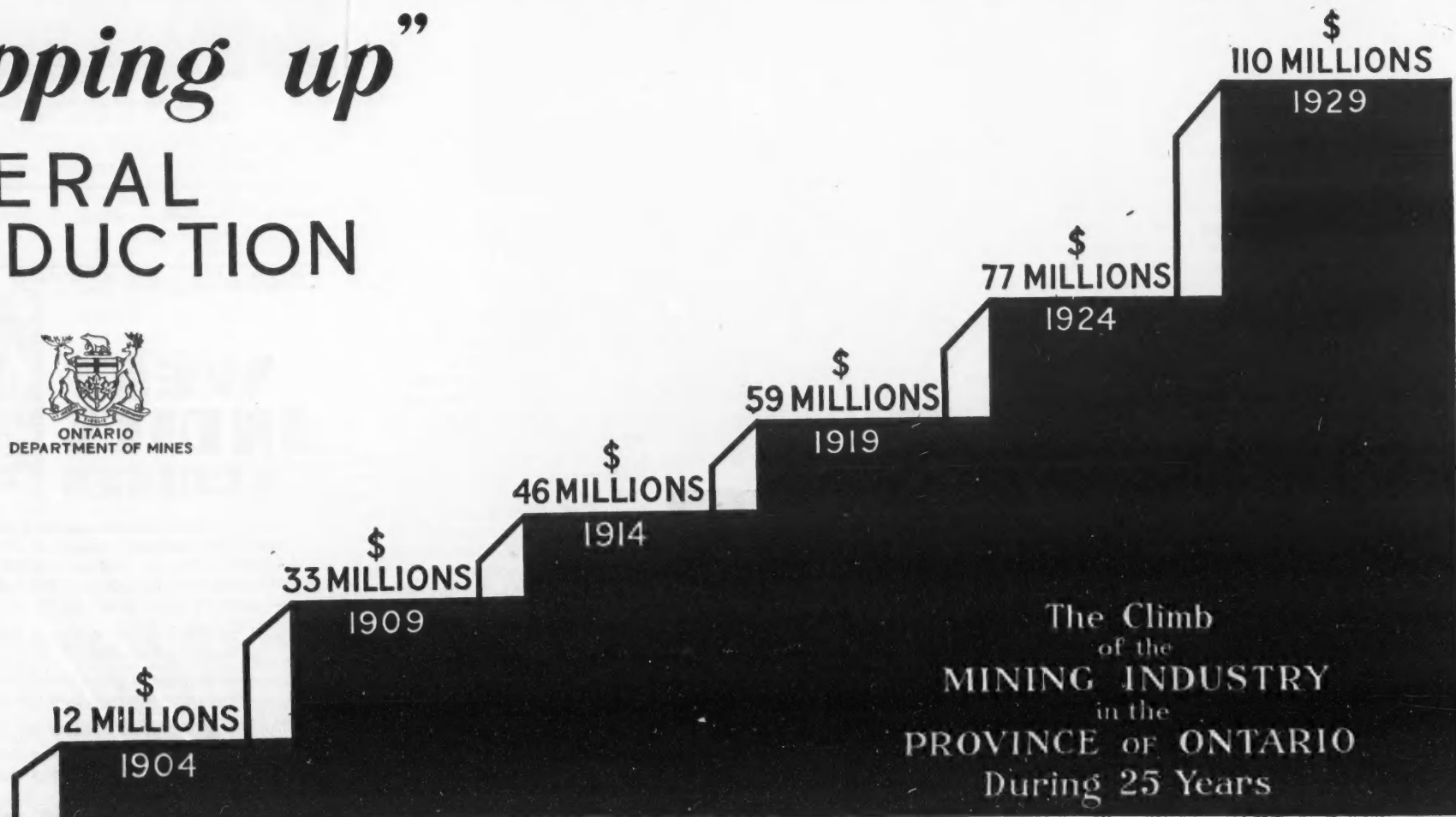
A VIVID story, which raises some curious points in present-day social ethics, is this novel by "A Gentleman with a Duster." But just precisely why it should have conferred on it the title, "Plain Sailing," when something like "Stormy Seas," or "Bitter Waters," would have been more appropriate, it is not easy to discern. For the matrimonial experiences of the hero, Roland Darley, who rushed headlong into a clandestine marriage

(Continued on Page 10)

"Stepping up" MINERAL PRODUCTION



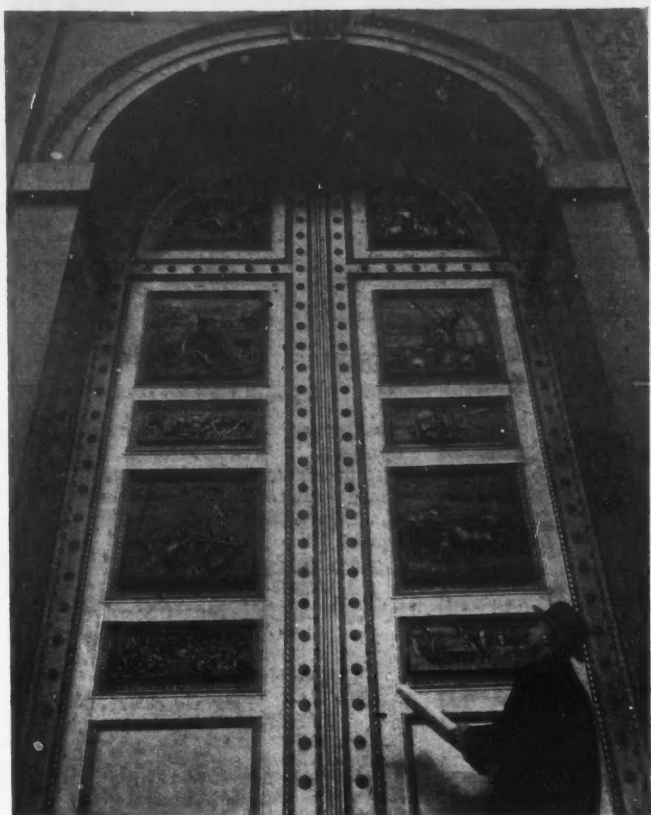
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HISTORY IN METAL
The 20-foot high metal doors at the main entrance to Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, to which two decorative panels have just been added. These pictures illustrate the scientifically aided development of industry. The doors weigh five tons, and are opened and closed by electricity.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 9)

with a pretty actress, of whom he knew nothing except that she was goodly to look on, certainly had their fair share of rocks and shoals and quiksand.

It was the lot of the unfortunate Roland, as it has been that of many another young man, alike in the realm of fiction and in that of stern reality, who has married in haste only to repent at leisure, to meet her who was the one woman in the world for him after he had gone into legal matrimonial bondage to the actress. The latter, by the way, turned out to be less virtuous than beautiful, and this fact, combined, no doubt, with the

Writing

a source of income that many people neglect

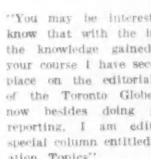
MANY people who should be writing never even try it because they just can't picture themselves making "big money." They are so awestruck by the fabulous stories about millionaires that they overlook the fact that \$25, \$50 and \$100 or more can often be earned for material that takes little time to write — stories, articles on home or business management, sports, travel, recipes, etc. — things that can be easily and naturally written, in spare time.

Miss Alice S. Fisher, Eyebrow, Sask., Canada, is but one of many men and women trained by the Newspaper Institute of America to make their gift for writing pay prompt dividends. She writes:



"Sold my first short story the other day. Last summer an old lady told me a happening of a pioneer in my own town. I wrote it up, and that's the result. You can understand that I'm delighted, even though the cheque was not large."

Another of our student members who tried is Mr. J. L. Williamson, 11 St. Andrews Ave., Center Island, Toronto, Ont., Canada. He writes:



"You may be interested to know that with the help of the knowledge gained from your course I have secured a place on the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe, and now besides doing general reporting, I am editing a special column entitled 'Aviation Topics'."

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dealing with them in literature. Why they should be more sensitive than the French or Irish or Devonshire peasants already referred to, or why their sensitiveness should seem more important, the present reviewer does not undertake to say. Let it stand that they are, and that it does, and that that is that.

If "The Great Fright" dealt with the life of Ballynahinch, or Kierleimuir, or St. Kerouet de Normandie, these preliminary reflections would be unnecessary. One would then proceed to remark that Macbeth-Conway had drawn a very amusing series of sketches of well-known village types—the miser, the gay young dog, the "softie," the litigious proprietor, the hen-pecked husband, the local free-thinker, and all the rest of them—and had shown up their characters in a series of well-contrived episodes with just sufficient thread of plot to hold the interest. One would add that the dialogue was easy and amusing and plentifully besprinkled with expressions racy of the soil. One might mention further that one or two of the episodes are just naughty enough to exempt the book from the common charge against Canadian fiction, that it is never naughty at all. The illustrations are by Bourgeois, and are certainly no more flattering to the inhabitants of St. Epistemon than is the text. The publisher's wrapper invokes the name of Dr. Drummond, which is enough to make the author of "Johnny Courteau" turn in his grave.

Marx in Aesop's Mask

"THE MILLENNIUM," by Upton Sinclair; 246 pages; T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London, England; 7s. 6d.

By A. RAYMOND MULLEN

THIS truculent fable of Mr. Upton Sinclair's has rather a curious history. It was written originally as a four-act drama and was accepted for production by no less a person than Mr. David Belasco. As is the case with the manuscripts of so many plays, followed years of delay. Finally all copies were lost. So the author turned the fable which he had written seventeen years before into a farcical novel.

In his foreword Mr. Sinclair tells us that he wrote the play to divert himself. Truly, some men take their amusements sadly. For this novel-fable, although presented as a farce-comedy, is, in effect, an attempt to present the essence of one of the most formidable pieces of writing ever penned—Marx's "Capital"—in the guise of an airy essay in nonsense.

The immense difficulties attending such a performance considered, Mr. Sinclair has been successful. He is not, God wot, a humorist; when he would faint play Puck he does so with the fantastic effishness of a slightly surly elephant, but he has succeeded in writing an entertaining tale which is calculated to make even the most flippant-minded reader ponder many things, things, moreover, which ordinarily he would shun as carefully as would a stockbroker a discussion of modern aesthetics.

Now for the plot. Mr. Lumley-Gotham owns "half the vested wealth of the United States." He is one of six multi-millionaires who between them rule the entire world and own it. When the story opens Mr. L-G—perhaps I had better continue to write Lumley-Gotham; there is another L.G. still active in the world of politics and the reader might become confused—Mr. Lumley-Gotham is giving a gigantic party to celebrate the opening of his hundred-storied Pleasure Palace. Word reaches the hyper-plutocratic that a scientist, Professor Holcombe, has discovered a new element—radiumite—which can penetrate all substances and which is instantly destructive to all animal life. The genial scientist has a quart bottle of this alarming substance and, what is more, he means to drop the jar and destroy every human being in the world.

Things look black, indeed, for Lumley-Gotham and his rioting guests. But Stay! This Radiumite-X has one obstinate streak in its composition: its rays refuse to ascend more than a quarter of a mile from the earth.

So the owner of the hundred-storied horror and half the world besides decides, very sensibly, to take to his super-aeroplane and get ever so much farther away from the earth's surface than a mere quarter of a mile.

Eleven of the powerful one's intimates take to the plane; a terrific explosion is heard; the plane goes on for its little "safety first" ride. When it returns to the Pleasure Palace the eleven survivors of the cataclysm executed by Professor Holcombe find every being in New York dead.

The result is hardly worth relating. The dizzily wealthy creatures find out that their wealth is useless. They have in reality been reduced to the state of primitive man.

In a few short weeks the little party,



MADGE MACBETH

driven by necessity, pass through the economic stages of Slavery, Feudalism, and Capitalism successively. In the end a "Co-operative Commonwealth" is established in which all are to live happily ever after, with the exception of Lumley-Gotham's butler who, soured by many years of menial service, has become the capitalist of the little group. Poetic justice is served by causing this unhappy person to starve to death in the midst of plenty.

There is a love story but who would expect a tender depiction of love's raptures when such stirring matter is afoot.

There is nothing forbidding about this yarn. Read as a tale written in the vein made famous by Wells, Conan Doyle and many other writers it is genuinely amusing and, at times, exciting. The student of economics will find it a book that will provide food for many a good argument. As a fable it sticks closely to the known facts of economic history and once conceding Mr. Sinclair a condition affairs in the year 2000 such as he describes some such economic evolution as he narrates might well be possible.

So few people can be induced to read anything about the forbidding science of economics, especially such books as have a pronounced radical trend, that a fable of this nature—light, brisk and unmarred by moralizing—may be a medium of instruction all too hard to find.

If there exists in Canada a reader whose mind has been perplexed by the uncomfortable phenomena of poverty, exploitation, over-production, with its grim attendant unemployment, he will find in this unpretentious tale an explanation of much that at present mystifies him.

Should the book be read by professors of economics at our seats of higher learning they will either dismiss it contemptuously for its flippancy of treatment or attempt to prove its conclusion false. If they adopt the latter course they may find this slender allegory a tougher nut to crack than they had bargained for.

The book was written seventeen years ago yet it visions many things, such as radio, television, which are now almost commonplace to us. Which only goes to show that if you wait long enough you won't have to wait so long after all.

Air Conquest

"THE ROMANCE OF FLIGHT," by G. Gibbard Jackson; Boys' Own Paper Office, London.

By JEAN GRAHAM

EVERYONE is interested in flying in these days—even the most confirmed stay-at-homes. In this volume, we have the story of flying, from Icarus, a mythical creature to Colonel Lindbergh, who is a very modern young man. Icarus wished to fly by means of wings attached to his body, but the sun melted the wax attached to the wings, and Icarus came ignominiously to earth. This dream of flying haunted the human race, all through the ages, and we find such geniuses as Roger Bacon and Leonardo da Vinci attempting to solve the problem of aviation. Of course, the balloon was the early form of airship—and it is, indeed, a far cry from, the first balloons to Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis." It was in France that the early experiments were tried; and the peasants were decidedly hostile to the enormous machines. Whenever they descended to the fields, in an ignoble failure, they were destroyed by an enraged farm community. France was foremost in aviation research and always held a vision of conquest. Commander Byrd's exploits are properly given a prominent place.

There is a club which is claimed to be the most exclusive in the world; yet there are no heavy entrance fees and no social bar. To become a full-blown member, one has to save one's own life. It is known as the Caterpillar Club, and Lindbergh is a fourth-degree member.

The story of air conquest, as told by Mr. Jackson, is enthralling and authentic. Anyone will enjoy the book;—and boys will demand a sequel.

"DAVID AND THE BEAR MAN," by Margaret Ashmun; the Macmillans in Canada, Toronto; 260 pages; \$2.00.

EVERYTHING seemed still and lonesome to David. Everybody had gone to town—there would be ice-cream cones and other goodies unknown on the lonely farm. But David was an unwanted little orphan of ten and, when his guardians had gone, David gulped back the tears and set out to pick blueberries—alone.

And then he stumbled across the bear! A real, honest-to-goodness bear. And the man who owned the bear was a most delightful person, who took David to his heart and induced him to accompany him on his travels.

David's subsequent adventures were fascinating enough, but the most delightful part of this thrilling tale for youngsters lies in its climax.

David and the Bear Man is a pleasant vacation story for boys and girls by one of America's most popular 'young folks' authors.

"THREE AGAINST THE GANG," by Norman Blake; Blackie & Son (Canada) Limited; Toronto; 207 pages; \$1.00.

AN EXCITING tale of adventure in Lake Huron. Three Canadian boys are cast away on an island off the Georgian Bay. Hard put to get food, they find a shack which contains

clear evidence that it is used as a bootleggers' cache. When the bootleggers arrive trouble begins and one of the boys, endeavouring to secure a boat for their escape, is apparently shot and killed. He disappears, and only when his chums, after thrilling adventures, in which bootleggers and hijackers play prominent parts, make their escape from the island do they learn that he is a prisoner. His adventures before being captured by the gang are intensely thrilling and exciting.

The father of the captured lad is a revenue officer. The boy endeavours to reach and inform his father of what he has discovered. In the meantime his chums are trying to find and rescue him. The climax of this stirring tale is worthy of the graphic, well-told story which leads up to it. Recommended for red-blooded boys, old and young.

"DIMPLES," by Dora Olive Thompson; Upper Canada Trail Society, Toronto.

A PRETTY little story of Canadian girlhood and school-days in a prairie town.

It is pleasingly but not strongly written, and in some parts is inclined to be insipid. The book as a whole, however, is redeemed from such a charge, by one or two masterly touches in which the story verges on the sublime. This is particularly apparent in the plea of the "Little Lawyerette"

and the tribute to the kind carpenter—in Nazareth.

Dimples is one of those fortunate fairy-gifted people, good-looking, talented, wealthy. She serves as an admirable contrast for that heroic personality Opal Flinders, stringy-haired and out-at-elbows, whose passionate loyalty to the twins and her scrub-woman mother is the high-light in the story.

The dialogue is sprightly and true-to-type and the Author's descriptions of the Prairie landscape very picturesque.

Government's scheme to make stamps that stick should be entrusted to the tariff farmers. They've gummed up everything pretty well so far. *New York Evening Journal.*

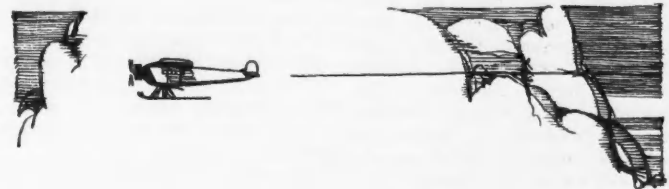
One reason we await television with eager anticipation is to see if the morning exercise announcer is actually going through the exercises himself.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

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Book Selling

"MOROCCO BOUND," by Edwin Valentine Mitchell; Oxford University Press, Toronto; 232 pages, \$2.50.

By A. RAYMOND MULLEN

A FRIEND of mine, the son of a well-known preacher, once was telling me about his father's library. "He's got a wonderful collection of books," my friend said. I think I've dipped into every one of them. But there's a sameness about all of them. Nearly every volume has a little label pasted in it: "Not to be taken away."

This preacher and Mr. Edwin Valentine Mitchell had something in common—they wanted to own more books than they could afford to buy. But Mr. Mitchell evidently didn't want his books so dubiously come by. So he turned bookseller. And in "Morocco Bound," he tells us all about his venture.

The result is a jolly little collection of anecdote welded together by its writer's evident love of literature and by that turn of mind which for a want of a better word is termed "bookishness." Not that Mr. Mitchell is a literary idolater by any means. He has a good many caustic and wholesome things to say about the appalling production of books—fiction especially—which might be pondered with advantage by most publishers.

But when a book is a good one manifestly he loves it; and he has the power of communicating this love for a worthy volume to his readers.

A year's collection of books dealing with things literary would easily fill a room of average size to overflowing but this is one of the very few books extant that deals with the business of selling books.

Mr. Mitchell is a bookseller whose place of business is located in the heart of the life insurance business. (Incidentally it is an interesting subject for speculation or analysis why certain types of business tend to find homes in certain cities). A modest fellow enough, it is evident that Mr. Mitchell is very proud of his bookshop and from his account of it he has cause. He has tried to make it as uncommercial an appearing place as possible and from his description I should think it very likely is.

Also the fame of it has spread abroad as witness the atrocious portrait of Sinclair Lewis reading in the Mitchell store. (Mr. M. handsomely apologizes for the obvious shortcomings of the photograph). Thither have journeyed, we learn, such distinguished visitors to the shores of North America as Mr. Wyndham Lewis and Mr. Arthur Machen of whom Mr. Mitchell tells some good stories.

Speaking of Mr. Machen, his comments regarding the value of a Shakespeare First Folio are well worth quoting:

"What on earth does anyone want with a copy of the First Folio? It is a thoroughly ugly book, vilely printed from a very poor fount on indifferent paper. It is quite difficult to read the text, which is choked with printer's errors. Its size makes it thoroughly unhandy. If you possess a copy you must keep it guarded like a royal treasure, for fear of expert thieves. You hardly dare to turn a page for fear of its 'condition' deteriorating."

Just the same, Mr. Machen, I'd like to possess a First Folio but I give you my honest assurance that I wouldn't possess it long.

Mr. Mitchell gives the layman a revealing glimpse of the publishing business. It is not a pretty picture he paints of that industry.

There are of course the usual anecdotes concerning writers most of which I seem to have seen attributed at one time or another to every writer from Chaucer to Morley Callaghan. However they are, at least, amusing.

The chapter on book collecting and print collecting are valuable.

In short this little book is chatty, ingenious and a comfortable volume to have in one's possession. I have only one complaint to make: For all its handsome dress I feel that such a slender book of this might well be sold for less than \$2.50. But then again it is just the sort of book—with its rare plates and unusual decorations—to become at no distant date a collector's "item."

The Marines in Action

"GOD HAVE MERCY ON US!" by William T. Scanlon; Thomas Allen, Toronto; 337 pages; \$2.50.

By WM. BANKS

JOINT winner of the Houghton Mifflin-American Legion \$25,000 prize for "the best world war novel." And certainly one of the best of the American war stories.

The writer's outfit—the Sixth U. S. Marines—managed to crowd into its six months' campaign quite a respect-



WILLIAM T. SCANLON
Author of "God Have Mercy On Us!"

able record of fierce engagements. Hand-to-hand fighting, advances through heavy fire, gas attacks, etc. decimated its numbers several times. The sailor-soldiers' estimation of their own worth is anything but modest, and in sharp contrast to their opinion of certain other units—notably the famous "Rainbow" division.

After the fashion set by "All Quiet on the Western Front" and other recent war books, the author does not mince words in describing the horror of it all. The work of the burial party somewhat overdue; the advance through the graveyard under shell-fire, and several like experiences are told with sufficient detail and frankness to leave little to the imagination.

And some of the darker things, which must have happened in every army, but are usually glossed over, are also told. The murderous struggle between two marines under bombardment for the possession of a "hole"; the American prowler in no man's land, shot by the author's men on refusing to halt, a robber of the dead. And the incident which took place as the marines were advancing to relieve Belleau Wood, from which the regiment was retreating in disorder, rifles gone. "The woods were blacker than Billy-be-damned, and with this bunch of wild men charging down on us, it couldn't be helped if some of the—regiment ran into the bayonets of the marines..."

The utter disregard for human life, inevitably engendered by war, is perhaps most vividly indicated when Scanlon's squad, mistaking a convoy of German prisoners for an advancing column, opens fire upon them, killing and wounding many of the helpless men. Says blue-eyed, lovable Spud Murphy, operator of the machine gun on hearing of the error: "If the damned gun hadn't jammed, I'd 'a got 'em all."

The responsibility which rested upon the non-commissioned officer, especially in the comparatively open type of fighting which prevailed during the closing months of the war, is vividly brought out. The author leads his squad to the attack having little or no idea as to the location of his officers, flanking units, or the exact objective. Yet he gives the officers some credit. "Whether some of them knew anything at all I don't know, but we gave them credit for knowing more than we did about the war. ... Besides, they were handy to have around. In case anything went wrong, we had someone to hang the blame on."

The book is of no particular literary value, or historic value either, except as a rather sketchy account of the career of the Ninety-seventh Marine Company. Yet it has natural realism, an intimate and human touch that makes it good reading.

By Magic Carpet

"THE THIRD ROUTE," by Sir Philip Sassoon; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; with an introduction by Thornton Wilder; illustrated; 279 pages; Price \$3.00.

By A. H. SANDWELL

TO FLOAT with Sir Philip Sassoon in his Iris II flying boat, his Hind, his Victoria or his Wapiti over ancient cities whose names conjure up the Old Testament and the Arabian Nights, is to discover what is obviously the best way of seeing the East, free from the smells, the dirt, the beggars and diseases that so distress mere earth-bound travellers. From the air, all is romance indeed. As the author truly points out, by no other means of locomotion can one see each city at its best on one's arrival, instead of entering through grimy suburbs or dismal railroad yards.

In his first paragraph Sir Philip states that this Third Route—the first and second being by way of the Cape of Good Hope and the Suez Canal respectively—has already brought India within five days of London. But the cumulative effect of almost the entire balance of the volume is to make the intermediate stages so intensely interesting that five months would seem all too short for the journey. Who wants to reach India in five days if it involves passing up Baghdad, Cairo, Luxor, Basra, Mosul and the cradle of Assyrian civilization?

Sir Philip's voyage was primarily a tour of inspection of near-eastern and

far-eastern stations of the Royal Air Force, which led him up the Nile to Khartum and Omdurman; to various stations in Iraq, where the R. A. F. has cut the cost of controlling this turbulent area from £20,000,000 annually to a beggarly £1,750,000; to Karachi, the present terminus of the Imperial Airways service; further to the Northwest Frontier stations centred on Peshawar, Kohat and Risalpur, and on up the Khyber Pass.

"Tomorrow Basra, via Ur and Babylon," he wrote going out, but on the return trip he "went off in a Wapiti to Ur" and spent a day among the excavations with Mr. Woolley. His accounts of this and other archaeological expeditions are fascinating. There is neither too much nor too little about the actual flying that was done, but what there is is sufficient to give the enthusiast a real picture of the aerial aspect of the trip without boring those whose interest lies in places and not in the means of reaching them. Some twenty-five illustrations, all photographic save for one map, show many old, and some new scenes, from an entirely fresh and particularly revealing angle, the true bird's eye view that is actually three-dimensional.

A Village Saint

"A STRANGER IN PARADISE," by J. Anker Larsen; translated by Ruth Castberg Jordan; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 257 pages; \$2.50.

By T. D. RIMMER

J. ANKER LARSEN created a tremendous sensation with his great novel, *The Philosopher's Stone*, when it was published in 1924. That book was a true marriage of mysticism and art. The characters were intensely human, their sufferings and floundering in the welter of confusion which made up their lives were vividly and realistically portrayed. I doubt if so high praise can be given to his latest novel, *The Stranger in Paradise*.

No doubt can be cast on the beauty of the story. Its tragic implications and moving simplicity make it exceedingly appealing. Larsen writes of a genius who turns his back upon scholastic honors, retires to his native village and there becomes absorbed in a mystic relationship that in the end robs

him of life. After his death the theme is developed to portray the change his saintliness wrought on the entire village and its inhabitants.

Larsen is profoundly interested in theology—his words tend more and more to probe into the eternal "Why" of life. In this book he forestalls the usual frustration which meets the seeker by giving Hans a religion that is a compost of the ancient Aryan belief and the later Christianity. But behind all the philosophy, behind the acceptance of life in terms of death, Larsen has merely endowed his character with the knack of self-hypnotism that was practised long before the Stylites sat on their columns. It is a satisfying anaesthetic but to many of us it savors distinctly of delusion or compromise.

In the unfolding of this story there is a sacrifice of reality to mysticism that works against the book's appeal. The curing of such a tangible disease as tuberculosis by simply exercising will power is a strain on credulity. The death by auto-suggestion, though not so improbable, also lacks conviction.

All this does not mean that Larsen's novel is mediocre. It is disappointing when one remembers the power and depth of conviction that lay in *The Philosopher's Stone* but many of the qualities that stamped Larsen as a vital and compelling author are fully in evidence here. The villagers are well drawn, the love of Trine is beautifully treated and charmingly portrayed and the curious twist which solves the problems of Karna and Niels relieves the charged atmosphere of frustrated love.

The activities of Larsen as a director of the Danish Dramatists Association should perhaps serve as ballast to a mind that is outgrowing the novel as a means of expression. Mysticism in a novel cannot be conveyed properly if other qualities equally vital to artistry are too lightly stressed. Be that as it may, there is much in this book under review that is appealing—much that is beautiful and universally applicable.

An anonymous philosopher in the *Atlanta Constitution* observes that, instead of a rainy day, the younger generation now saves for a wet night.—*New York Evening Post*.

Conversation is said to be coming back into fashion. Soon everybody will be talking about it.—*Punch*.

Conscience is a still, small voice that tells us when we are about to get caught.—*Arizona Producer*.



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People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

WE HAVE just passed the season of general hospitality, when everyone is expected to entertain the stranger. Most nations claim the virtue of hospitality; but the Arabs, those Ishmaelites of the desert, are supreme in this quality. A German traveller, Leopold Weiss, writing in the "Zeitung" of Zurich, tells of a trip through Central Arabia, where he found curious tribes living among the whirls of sand. He writes thus of a visit to the emir's house:—

"The coffee and reception room of the emir is utterly bare and bleak. One little straw mat lies on the clay floor and the guests sit upon it. Arabian hospitality is such that no matter how poor the host may be, all the assembled company feel that they are equal and hardly have we sat down, when a bright fire is blazing in the fire-place where coffee is being prepared. A mighty platter piled high with light brown dates, the best dates I ever ate in Nejd, is passed around to stay the hunger of the travellers.

"The emir is a little dark old man with sad squinting eyes. He wears only a head cloth and a long, dirty shirt, but he invites us with the customary politeness of his people to eat. 'God give you life; this house is your house; partake in God's name; that is all that we have.' At this point he makes a deprecatory gesture with his hand, a simple yet expressive motion. His entire destiny is conveyed to me in one of those single instinctive movements through which men are able to reveal their fundamental character. 'The dates are not bad, partake in God's name. We can offer you no more than these few things. The wind, the wind has impoverished our poor gardens and our poor country. In earlier times, the village was big and rich, but it now grows small. It is God's will.' It is a dreary prospect of sand and wind—lightened by the gleam of Arab hospitality."

THERE are rash citizens who expressed a longing for an old-fashioned Christmas—and verily their wish was granted. There is an Englishman of adventurous type who came to Canada in July, and arrived in Toronto bearing with him a fur-lined coat. He was met with loud ridicule when he produced the coat, but was assured that he would have a good excuse for wearing it. The months passed, and the Englishman mourned the mildness of the autumn, when October seemed nothing but a belated June. At last, there arrived the week before Christmas, when snow seemed to be falling—a profusion of snow. Then did the Englishman bring forth the fur-lined coat and joyfully put it on. His glowing enthusiasm lasted for about ten minutes and then began to wane. The walking was not exactly easy or pleasant and there really seemed to be a great deal of snow. After all, it seemed that there was such a season as the Canadian winter, and it was no matter for jest. The snow was in his eyes and his ears and seemed to be creeping in the most impertinent fashion between his collar and his neck—and the snow seemed actually cold. The Englishman gave up the idea of a nice long walk and decided to take the street car. The street car in question had proceeded for a few blocks when there was a sudden jar, caused by a collision with an automobile which was stalled in a most humiliating fashion. Finally it was released, and proceeded, with a few minor injuries and much profanity on the part of the owner, to some less snowy thoroughfare. In the evening, the Englishman went to the Union Station to meet a friend from Montreal, only to be informed that the train was six hours late.

"I say," was the indignant gentleman's query, "Does it often act like this?" He was told that every ten years we have a really old-time Christmas which is picturesque and all that, but highly inconvenient. The Englishman went homeward murr-

ing to himself, "a most extraordinary country!" However, he has taken keen pleasure in writing home, to describe the hardships of a Canadian Christmas.

THERE has been much talk in recent years of leagues and pacts which are to bring nearer that world peace for which we are all anxious. Now, a writer in that well-known Paris journal, "Le Temps," has come out in favour of a union of the Latin races—with especial reference to South America. This writer is of the



GAGNIER MEMORIAL COT AT QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVE CHILDREN, WESTON.

This little Scottish girl, Doreen Hood, is ten years old. She came out to this country with foster parents (Irish and English) and it is difficult to trace the source of infection as neither of the foster parents are in ill health. Doreen is looking forward to the time when she may be well enough to be enrolled in the Queen Mary School—in the meantime she is being very patient in regard to enforced rest.

opinion that there will be large groups of nations between which an understanding may conveniently be established. One of these groups will probably consist of the British Empire and the United States. The other would embrace the Latin nations of Europe and the Spanish-Portuguese states of South America.

"The Latin group," says the writer, "which is better prepared for unity than any other, and which owes its creative and constructive genius to a tradition direct from Rome, should provide the first and foremost traditions for that European association, which should be, above all else, social, economic and intellectual."

THE world has come to regard John Masefield as a singer of brave songs. Like most English poets, he is fond of the sea, and some of his finest poetry is in the form of the chantey. A good story is told of him in a recent autobiography by Mr. Stier. Mr. Granville Barker was at a loss for some sea chanties which he wished to introduce into a production of Shaw's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion". He was getting desperate, when a boy came to his office—a deck-hand on a wind-jammer who had made a hobby of composing sea-songs and the music for them in his spare time. He knew not a note of music, but he whistled them for Mr. Barker, who was so impressed that he sent the shy, shabby lad to Mr. Stier. When he got up to go; the latter asked the boy his name. "John Masefield," was the reply. A few months later the young man's first play, "The Campden Wonder," was produced.

THE story of the Cities of the Plain, as told in the nineteenth chapter of the book of Genesis, always has the fascination of the horrible—and the Dead Sea, to most of us, is a sinister body of water. Now we are told that there may be a commercial value to the expanse known as the Dead Sea. Salts of various kinds have been known to exist in it, and a company obtained a concession from the British Government, a little over a year ago, to extract these salts from the water. Several years ago, certain scientists declared that there might be gold in the Dead Sea. A German scientist had found by experiment that there is a minute quantity of gold to be obtained from ordinary salt water.

Dr. Georges Claude, a French scientist, knowing the Dead Sea to be five times as salty as sea water elsewhere, wondered over the golden possibilities of the waters which have so long covered the lost cities. He travelled to Palestine, for purposes of investigation, and on his return, said that the gold deposit in the Dead Sea is worth over ten billion pounds, and that one-third of this could be extracted in fifteen years, thus yielding an average of two hundred and twenty-two million pounds sterling a year. The French scientist, who was nothing, if not patriotic, then approached M. Poincare, at that time Premier of France, and suggested that England should be persuaded to return the Palestine mandate to Turkey and in return



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"SATURDAY NIGHT" COT AT QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVE CHILDREN, WESTON.

Helen Conlin, aged eight years, is making slow but steady progress towards better health. While recovery has not been rapid improvement is quite apparent and Helen is permitted to go to the Queen Mary School. She carried off a First Prize for a dress she made and exhibited at the National Exhibition, 1928.



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 4, 1930

GOING TO THE DOGS

By P. O'D.

Illustrations by MARGARET BUTCHER

"WHAT would you like to do to-night?" asked my host. That is always a pleasant but embarrassing question. I was spending a few days with him in London, and all sorts of alluring but expensive possibilities suggested themselves, which I hesitated to mention.

"What would you like to do yourself?" I asked coyly, hoping he would pick on one of the thirty or forty plays I hadn't seen, or a "talkie" full of dancing legs and characters roaring excitedly through concealed megaphones, or a famous restaurant where the great dine with the beautiful, or a prize-fight, or even a concert—there are moments after dinner when I take a somnolent pleasure in the performances of distinguished violinists and pianists.

"It might be good fun to go and see some dog-racing," he said. "I believe there's a big match on to-night—between Pat the Pedlar and The Curate, for five hundred pounds a side, or something like that."

The names meant nothing to me. I have since learned, of course, that they are two of the fastest and most famous greyhounds in the United Kingdom, and far dearer to the hearts of the great British public than the lion and the unicorn which support the national arms. But at the moment I could think of them only as two dogs with so little sense that they could be persuaded to chase a stuffed hare on the end of a steel rod. And so my heart sank a little. I felt that I could not be thrilled by seeing blood-hounds racing after an electric nigger, or Prohibitionists after a blind but electric pig. You can't get very excited when you know they'll never catch it.

I intimated my doubts of the amount of amusement we were likely to get out of the experience. I felt that if we were going to the dogs, it ought to be in some more metaphorical and jovial fashion.

"Then you've never seen any greyhound-racing?" he asked. And, of course, I hadn't—not the sort they do on a track.

That decided him, and an hour or so later we found ourselves with some fifteen thousand fellow-citizens and a considerable sprinkling of citizenesses gazing down through the November fog at a brilliantly illuminated track, around which men in long white coats were leading in single file six very depressed-looking greyhounds. The dogs wore gaudy little blankets of red and white and blue and black-and-white stripes, but they trotted along sadly, with their heads and tails well down. Greyhounds are a melancholy breed at the best, but a deeper depression than usual seemed to have settled upon these. I had a feeling that someone had told them the hare wasn't real, and that, even if they caught it, they wouldn't be able to eat it.

"We're just in time to get a bet on," said my friend. "What's your fancy?"

Looking at those dismal dogs, I felt that I had no fancy. It did not seem that any of them would run fast enough to make it worth while taking a chance on the result. But, after all, a race is a race, and everyone else was doing it, and if you don't pick a runner and back him there is no fun at all. Besides, there was something pleasantly familiar about the bookies ranged in a long row beside the track, with their slates and their helpers, all roaring at the tops of their voices and taking in the money and handing out tickets and chalking up unintelligible odds with the disorderly precision of their kind. They brought back memories of happy but unprofitable days long ago at the Woodbine and Blue Bonnets, before the soulless efficiency of the machines which merely register your money on a dial drove the bookmakers to their country estates and deprived betting of its savor. So I fought my way down into the ring, with two half-crowns clutched convulsively in my hand, and a reckless determination to plunk them down on any dog whose name I liked.

"Now the favourite . . ." said my friend, consulting a list in his hand. He is one of those scientific betters, who reads up form charts, and prepares lists, and lays on and lays off, and covers his bets, and reduces gambling as much as possible to a mathematical equation.

Personally, I am not much good at these systems. For one thing, I never have enough money to bet on half the runners in a race. Nor would it give me much of a thrill to know that, on an investment of twenty pounds or so, I stood to make two or three. That isn't betting—it's a sort of brokerage business. Also, I never bet on favourites. I am all for large risks and large returns. Show me a ten-to-one shot, and the half-crowns start jingling recklessly in my pocket—all three of them. Not even the suspicion that his chances are really about two hundred to one prevents me from plunging on him.

"Minstrel Boy!"

It was a pretty name, full of poetic associations, and with an Irish flavor which seemed of good omen. And the odds were six to one. I had that feeling of tightness just above the eyes, and that dryness of the throat, which indicate the presence of a genuine "hunch." The dryness of the throat alone is not conclusive—a great many things cause that, I find—but in conjunction with the tightness I mention (so long as one is tight before one is dry, and not afterwards) it is highly significant.

THERE was no time to be lost—the dogs had nearly completed their parade around the track—so I handed my two silver medallions of King George to a young man of distinctly raffish, not to say disreputable, appearance. I wanted to stay and have a little chat with him about the chances of my dog, but his manner was not encouraging.

"You'll know in about a minute, guv'nor," he said, and then he turned away from me and looked across the track, as though he had suddenly recognized a girl on the other side.

I tried not to be depressed. I told myself that he was cross because he knew I had picked a good one, and he would have to give me back six times as much money as I had given him. So I buttoned the ticket up in an inside pocket, feeling that it would be valuable later on, and I hurried up to where I could get a good view of the canine

on which I had just risked the equivalent of several pints of ale.

He was not a pretty dog—even I had to admit that. Under the black-and-white coat, which should have been green, with little gold harps embroidered in the corners, he seemed smaller and skinnier than the others, and his complexion was an unwholesome brindle. But I didn't have much time to worry about that—besides, you don't have to be pretty to be fast, though sometimes it helps—for just then the attendants ran a long, covered box half-way across the track, and the greyhounds were carefully pushed into it, each in his own little compartment. A hinged gate stretched across the front of it, and an attendant stood ready to swing it up when the moment came for the start.

A gong clanged somewhere, and all the lights were turned off, except those which flooded the track with a white glare. Through the general hubbub I caught the sound of an electric trolley.

"There he goes! Over there!" shouted a number of voices, and just around the bend of the track I could see a tiny brown shape darting over the ground at a speed which made it seem impossible that anything on four legs could hope to keep up with it, let alone overtake it. It made a complete circuit of the track, while the little trolley roared, and sparks flew out from under the covered runway, making one think of that famous cat which tore successfully through hell on its asbestos legs. And then, just as the hare swept past the box where the greyhounds waited, the attendant stepped on a lever, the gate flew up, and in a flash the six dogs had shot out in pursuit.

Naturally, I was prepared to see those dogs move with considerable celerity. If there is anything that greyhounds are good for, it surely is running. But I had no idea they could move nearly so fast as that. Looping and unlooping themselves like measuring-worms, they whizzed around the corner in a bunch, doing the first hundred yards in so near to nothing that it didn't matter. But still the hare streaked along ahead of them, neither gaining nor losing a yard, near enough to make them squeeze their hearts dry with effort, but not near enough to give them the slightest chance of catching it. The mechanical thing was taking revenge for all the wretched little hares that had been coursed across the meadows, and had felt the long, narrow jaws close upon their backs.

THESE humanitarian thoughts, however, occurred to me later. At the moment I was too busy trying to make out what a certain dog in a black-and-white coat was doing to justify the confidence and coins I had placed on him. And he was doing very well. Three quarters of the way around, he was still well up in front, racing along neck-and-neck with an unpleasantly speedy and obstinate dog which clung to the inside position. But he was going strong, and it seemed that he had a good chance of winning.

"Minstrel Boy! Minstrel Boy!" I heard people shouting, though it may only have been me—what is grammar at a moment like this?

Then, as they came into the straight, the other dog did or said something which annoyed him. Perhaps Minstrel Boy realized that the other fellow was too fast for him, or he may have taken a dislike to the red coat he wore, or it may just have been his native Irishry, intensified by poetic associations, breaking out in him. Anyway, he leaned over and, undeterred by the strap around his jaws, did his best to grab his rival by the ear. He missed, or there might, at least, have been a very decent fight. As it was, the red one got well away to a lead, and Minstrel Boy, thrown out of his stride, was nowhere.

THOUGHTFULLY and sadly I tore up the ticket which the bookie had given me. I began to realize that greyhound racing had a lot of special perils of its own. Horses that I have bet on at different times in my gambling career have done odd and regrettable things. They have fallen down, or thrown their jockey, or they have suddenly and mysteriously lost interest in the race and trotted over to the rails to talk to a friend. But none of them ever tried to bite a fellow-contestant. Neither did any of them sit down on the track and scratch his neck with his hind



.....TOLD THEM THE HARE WASN'T REAL

foot, as a dog did in a later race. But that dog, fortunately, I had not bet on—I don't know why, for I have an unhappy knack in such matters. I mentioned my disquietude to my friend, but he was very philosophical about it.

"Anyhow, they haven't a crooked jockey to pull their head off just as they happen to be winning," he remarked. I brightened up a little at this.

"I suppose dog-racing is a lot cleaner than horse-racing," I said hopefully, as a good sportsman should, who is strong for a clear field and a fair chance for all, and no shenanigan—unless, of course, it happens to bring home a winner he has backed. But he did not encourage me.

"I wouldn't go so far as that," he told me. "They say there are thirty-eight ways of fixing a dog. You can dope him, or feed him before a race, or give him a nice long drink of water, or tie a couple of his toes together with a strand of horse-hair, or . . ."

There was a lot more of it, and I was horrified at the revelation of such possibilities of iniquity.

"Good heavens, it's a wonder the public stands for it!"

"The good old public will stand for pretty nearly anything. Racing is racing, and a gamble is a gamble, and they don't all bet on the same dog, you know. Besides, the management are really very careful at the good tracks, and . . . well, now, for the next race. There's Sweet William, the favourite, or Dingleberry, or . . ."

It was a steeplechase, and the attendants put out a lot of low hurdles all around the course. I was a little disappointed at the height of the hurdles. When any animal can jump as well as a greyhound can, I felt that he ought to be given something worth jumping. As it was, the dogs took the hurdles in their stride, skimming over the tops of them like fighting birds. But now and then one of them cut it a little too fine, and was sent pirouetting on the tip of his nose. It probably gave the splendid animal a terrible jar, but nothing to the jar it gave the people who had backed him. However, the dogs always picked themselves up again after their tumbles, and hurried on after the others, in the pious belief that a steeplechase is never lost till it is won. As a matter of fact, this one was anyone's race right to the end—after that, I presume, it was the bookies'. It was certainly not mine.

THE event of the evening, the race we had all come to see, was the match between Pat the Pedlar and The Curate. Each had won dozens of important races. Each had thousands of supporters to proclaim him the champion of Great Britain. And now, for the first time, they were being run against each other to decide the issue. To

add a further sting of rivalry to the contest, one was Irish and the other English. Furthermore, there was talk of the enormous sums being bet on the result by the rival owners and their henchmen. But, I must confess, I have always been a little sceptical of such financial gestures. They make me think of the reputed salaries of film-stars and the pearls which actresses are always leaving under their pillows in hotel bedrooms. However, it was quite clear that this was going to be a very important race, and I was resolved to risk on it all my surplus wealth—if money of mine can ever be so described. I felt that it would be very hard lines indeed, if, with only two dogs in the race, I couldn't pick the winner. But first, as befitted a prudent man, I consulted my friend. He was about as useful as one's friends usually are on such occasions.

"Pat the Pedlar has won more races," he explained, "but The Curate has made the better time. Pat is bigger, but naturally he has more weight to carry. And The Curate gets away quicker, though Pat is stronger at the finish. On the other hand, The Curate is sure to take the inside position at the start, and the question is can Pat give him the extra yardage . . ."

"But which do you think is going to win?" I implored him. That's the worst of these scientific laddies, they know so much they confuse themselves.

So far as I could make out, he was going to back Pat, but he was going to protect himself by putting a little on The Curate. He made me so cross, that I asked him why he didn't put a little on the hare as well. And then I went right down to my tame brigand in the betting-ring, and plunked my all on The Curate. Every instinct of my soul urged me to bet on Pat the Pedlar. Was he not Irish? Had he not probably learned to run by having the police after him, or the Sinn Feiners, or some of those other jolly fellows who make life in Ireland the exciting business it is? Naturally, if you have talents for running, you develop them better in a country where there is more to run away from. But I sternly repressed these patriotic impulses. I had already bet on one dog because he was Irish, and I felt that patriotism had no place in dog-racing. Scandinavian or Yugoslav or Zionist, they all looked alike to me just then. So I bet on The Curate, though I would have preferred that his ecclesiastical rank had been higher—a bishop, or a dean, or, at least, a vicar.

It was a grand race. Of that there could be no doubt whatever. The Curate got away first, as my friend had said he would, streaking away around the bend with yards to spare. But Pat had the heart of a lion. Gradually he overtook him, crowding in as close as he could, and then, while fifteen thousand people shouted themselves hoarse, those two great dogs fought out the finest finish I have ever seen. Coming into the straight The Curate was still about a length to the good, but Pat was gaining with every bound, and almost on the tape he made one final, desperate effort which took him past, a winner by a head. And everybody was laughing and shouting, and perfect strangers slapped one another on the back, and said, "Good Lord, man, did you ever see such a race?" And the time for the five hundred yards was just a shade over twenty-nine seconds.

"Well, you've picked a winner at last," said my friend. "Whadda yuh mean, winner?" I asked, coming out of the daze of excitement.

"You were shouting for Pat all the way," he said.

And I think it was only then I remembered that I had bet on The Curate—which shows the folly of going against one's native instincts. But I didn't give a darn. It was a grand race, and I wouldn't have had Pat beaten for the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The title of "Marshal" which the French Cabinet has decided to abolish on the death of the present holders, is an excellent example of a word which has increased in dignity in the course of the centuries. It derives from a couple of German words, "marsh" and "scale," which may be translated horse-servant or groom. In course of time, and especially in France, this type of servant acquired a new status, regulating tournaments, etc., and presently becoming a kind of master of ceremonies, regulating the order of precedence at feasts and balls, under the titles of "maréchal" or "marshal," and the groom had become a commander-in-chief of armies.



.....SIT DOWN ON THE TRACK AND SCRATCH HIS NECK.

Are your feet
OLDER
than you?

Give them this
COMFORT
and you give them
YOUTH

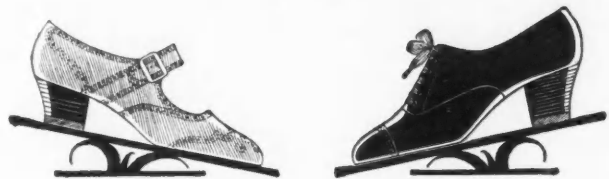
It sounds strange—doesn't it? But it is obviously true: tired, aching feet—feet that dislike to be active—can age a young body and a young face.

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MONTREAL—114 Stanley St. (at St. Catharine W.)
MOOSE JAW—The Yale Shoe Co. Ltd.
OTTAWA—211 Slater St. (Jackson Bldg.)
PORT ARTHUR—McNulty's Ltd.
REGINA—The Yale, Ltd.
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If they keep building bigger and bigger airplanes, one will have to use a parachute to descend from them after they have alighted on the ground.

The demonstration in New York of a telephone which speaks automatically into the ear of the operator is regarded as a big step toward the elimination of the subscriber.—Punch.

Judging from France's attitude on the question, it looks as if it is to be almost entirely a naval parlez-vous français?

LONDON ONLOOKER

A Grand Old Golfer

GOLFERS all over the world will mourn the death of Jack Morris, professional to the Royal Liverpool club at Hoylake, Cheshire. Thus passes the oldest surviving member of a family which by its deeds on the links has made the name of "Morris" known all over the world. Jack Morris learnt his golf on his native links at St. Andrews in company with young Tommy Morris, his cousin, and under the watchful eye of his uncle, old Tom Morris. He never forgot those lessons, and he was a staunch supporter of the old school of "gowfers", who had little in common with modern innovations. Morris went to Hoylake when the Royal Liverpool club was instituted in July, 1869, and was professional to the club until his death, and some years ago he was elected an honorary life member of the club. In his younger days he played frequently with his cousin, Tommy, who won the Open Championship Belt outright in 1870. He was a great golf teacher, but never became a really great golfer so far as championship winning was concerned. Two years ago, to celebrate his 80th birthday, he played a match on his favorite Hoylake links. Nearly all the members turned out on this memorable occasion, and Morris proved that his skill had not deserted him when he beat a club member and went round the course in 75 strokes—three strokes better than the standard scratch score of the links.

Farmer, Peer, and Governor General

THE appointment of Lord Bledisloe as Governor General of New Zealand shows courage as well as good sense on the part of the Prime Minister. Mr. MacDonald has ambitious men in his own Party who are constantly urging him to remember the old rule: "To the victors the spoils." But just as in regard to the appointment of an Ambassador to Russia, for which post he preferred a diplomat to a member of his own Party, Mr. MacDonald has made a wise decision. His choice has fallen on a faithful adherent of the cause of another Party, and everybody except a disgruntled minority will agree that it has fallen happily. Lord Bledisloe has not achieved distinction alone by political activities; rather has he used political activities to further the one great interest of his life—agriculture. He is a scientific farmer in the highest degree, and has rendered our greatest industry invaluable service by his insistence on, and encouragement of development on its weakest side—that of agricultural research. He will be severely missed from the councils of the industry when he leaves to take up his Governor-Generalship, but he will be merely transferring to another part of the Empire an enthusiasm that New Zealanders will cordially welcome. Lately, Lord Bledisloe has been putting drive into the movement for creating a national park in the Forest of Dean. He will leave England before the enquiry now being held announces its decision, but not before he has done his level best to shape results. If some of Mr. MacDonald's followers complain of the appointment he will be able to quote plenty of precedents. Dominion Governor Generals are not chosen necessarily from the adherents of the Party in power, and it was a Conservative Government which appointed Lord Willingdon to be Governor General of Canada.

The National Theatre Again

A PROJECT that is periodically put forward yet makes little headway, is the scheme for the establishment and endowment of a National Theatre. Yet although national—and even municipal—theatres are usual on the Continent, the conception appears incapable of realisation in this country. For the latest revival of the proposal the Prime Minister is partly responsible. He announced some time ago that if an agreed scheme could be brought forward the Government would attend to it sympathetically. This week, under the chairmanship of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, a conference was held at the House of Commons as a first step to framing such a scheme, but already misgiving is being expressed. Lord Lytton mentioned at the meeting that since he first became associated with the National Theatre movement he had filled a high appointment in India, which was a reminder also of the lamentably long time the movement had been in suspense. Sir Nigel Playfair represented the theatre managers, the President of Magdalen brought a message of approval and encouragement from Oxford, and greetings were received from Stratford-on-Avon. Although the meeting was called a "conference" there was little to "confer" about, since everybody was agreed that the time is over-ripe for an effort to mature

beginnings made a quarter of a century ago. Representatives of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund, the British Drama League and the newly constituted National Theatre Parliamentary Committee are to meet to select a panel of experts, whose duty it will be to sift the plans already in existence and frame from these, if they can, an agreed plan that may be submitted to the Prime Minister as one with a good claim to Government support, but it may be doubted whether we shall ever see a theatre under Government patronage.

Davis Cup Conditions

IMPORTANT alterations in the system of playing the Davis Cup Competition are foreshadowed in the report of the committee which was appointed in London last July at a meeting of the delegates of the Davis Cup nations. The main concern of the committee has been to obviate the long and expensive journeys which the smaller nations have to undertake in order to play off the eliminating rounds. With this object in view they



An unusual photograph of the Main Oxford Road, from the hill over West Wycombe Village, showing this once famous coaching road passing out of High Wycombe on its way to Oxford.

suggest the division of the European zone into two sub-zones—southern and northern. The chief recommendation, however, is that these sub-zones should play only in alternate seasons. Thus, the northern sub-zone would play off its entirety in one year, and the north would miss the next year altogether. The interest and equality of the competition would be preserved by the automatic inclusion each season of those nations which reached the last eight of the opposite sub-zone in the previous season. The complaint made by one of the Scandinavian countries that the Davis Cup Competition is too protracted, and that the early ties, set down for decision in May, find many of the players out of training, has been answered by the recommendation that these countries should play their eliminating ties at the end of the season previous to that for which they are entitled to enter. Thus, the first and second rounds might be played in September, 1931, in preparation for the resumption of the competition in 1932. Mr. H. Anthony Sabelli, secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association, stated that he thought most of the committee's suggestions would be adopted, although they might be slightly modified.

A Wonderful Display

THE French Ambassador was among those who attended the jewel parade in aid of the French Benevolent Society held under the patronage of the Duchess of York. Madame de Fleuriau, who is the President of the Committee which has organised the parade, received the guests, and the large reception room was crowded with people anxious to see the parade of gowns and jewels. Some very beautiful gowns from the leading Paris houses were displayed, and wonderful jewels were worn by the mannequins. No one could question the grace and beauty of the long-skirted gown. Nearly all the evening gowns were ankle length and almost backless, and the necklaces worn with them were often knotted or had a pendant at the back. There were two sets of carved emeralds—necklace, earrings, ring and bracelet and brooch—which might have come from Aladdin's cave of jewels, and a collection of black pearls. The diamond necklaces were exquisite, and there was a lovely set of the popular union of

diamonds and sapphires worn with a green gown. The anklet made its appearance in diamonds, and looked most attractive showing through full skirts of long black net. An amusing novelty was a jet cap with a diamond band, which was worn with a black gown. Programmes and perfumes were sold by Mlle. de Fleuriau, Lady Patricia Moore, the Hon. Gladys Jessel, and others. The holders of lucky programmes were the winners of prizes of gowns and jewels, and Sir Gerald du Maurier drew the lucky numbers.

Brightening the Parks

CERTAIN incidents connected with Hyde Park have tended to bring it into disrepute, so the other day Mr. George Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, went for a walk through the Park in the rain in order to investigate conditions after dark. He is now of the opinion that the talk about the dangers and wickedness of the Park is greatly exaggerated. His chief impression was of the plight of the respectable young couples who, having no other resort, were walking or sitting in so dreary a place on such a night. This is an old grievance, and if means can be adopted to

not charge him for the two minutes of crying;—and if all ended in perfect happiness. When we in the city, with a telephone at our elbows, become annoyed when we cannot at once have a right number, we do not realize what a boon the long distance call can be to those who are far from dear ones, or who are in need of sudden aid. The wires seem like human friends in this emergency, when they bring assurance that help is near. That Brantford boy who dreamed of talking over the wires made a greater contribution to the world's comfort and happiness than he imagined—and the end is not yet.

Sir Robert Vansittart

SIR Robert Vansittart's appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for Great Britain in succession to Sir Ronald Lindsay, who goes to Washington, is regarded as a prelude to still further promotion. In all probability, he will be found before long in an Ambassadorial post. His advance is an exception to the general experience that promotion is lost by being seconded for outside work. It happened, however, that Sir Robert, by being attached to the Prime Minister's staff, was placed in a posi-

IN PICTURESQUE BUCKS

bring about an improvement Mr. Lansbury will earn the gratitude of our young people. An old fashioned picture, still very popular, depicts a young couple strolling through a park in the rain and gazing into one another's eyes; it bears the title "The Garden of Eden." But they were risking a chill, and the fatherly First Commissioner of Works is inviting some philanthropist to provide a people's palace somewhere in the West End to which sweethearts can go in search of rest and amusement if they cannot afford "the pictures." Meanwhile he has arranged to carry on the reform his predecessor (Lord Londonderry) initiated in the lighting of the Park. Misdeeds are to be prevented by the placing of lamps, so that none of the paths which cross the Park shall be left in darkness. In planning Park reforms, Mr. Lansbury's first thought is to benefit the children. He has reduced by half the charges for admitting them to the Tower of London and to "sideshowes" there, like the Crown Jewels. He has received over £20,000 from a sympathiser towards building in Regent's Park, London, a pavilion in which children can take sun baths, and the L.C.C. is to be asked to provide doctors and nurses for the weaklings who are sent there. For next year at least there will not be sun bathing in Hyde Park, either for children or adults, but Mr. Lansbury has decided to allow mixed bathing in the Serpentine.

Long Distance

MANY interesting stories are told about long distance calls on the telephone. One is about a Swedish gentleman, who came down to the company's offices with just enough money to pay for a three-minute talk with his mother in Sweden whom he had not seen for twenty-two years. It was her birthday, he explained, and he had been saving for some time to make the call. There was a brief wait and then suddenly his mother's voice was in his ears. "Mother!" he cried and stopped; he could not get out another word, but simply wept wildly for two minutes of his precious three. What happened when he finally controlled himself was that he talked five minutes, at a cost far beyond his savings. What also happened, as you will readily guess, was that the telephone company, when it heard his story, did

The Passing Show

Now a New Year's resolution knows what it feels like to be broke, too.

Physicists have come to the conclusion that no two persons in this universe can ever be more than 54,000,000,000,000,000 miles apart. Then there's no such thing as absolutely getting away from the tax collector.

Edison is reported to have succeeded in making rubber tires out of goldenrod. This is not designed to appeal to motorists afflicted with hay fever.

Some of the girls still seem to be determined to buy short on the skirt market.

The first thing that the new lady Senators, if any, will object to will likely be the color scheme of the Red Chamber.

Judging by the snow-falls so far, Old Man Winter seems to have gone in heartily for mass production.

The Pullman of the Proleteriat

By Marjorie Elliot Wilkins

ONCE upon a time I would have asserted, quite vehemently, that I was not a snob. Now, I feel certain that that unpleasant word accurately describes me. Furthermore, I'd wager that it described my reader.

Oh, but it does. Under certain conditions. You would bump elbows with the crowds on the street, in shops, or on a train. So would I. Willingly. During the daytime. But, at night? Scarcely.

What I wish to convey is this. There is no socialism in sleep.

When you go on a journey which entails travel by train at night, you quite naturally reserve sleeping accommodation—a lower berth if you are not much of a climber, an upper if the weather is hot and you feel yourself sufficiently youthful to be able to use one. Or, perhaps, a drawing-room, or one of those ultra-modern, ultra-comfortable state rooms which are the last second in night travel *de luxe*. And, although the space is limited, you at least enjoy that prerogative of all well-bred snobs, privacy. Without which we should both consider we had every right to complain.

And yet—All the tars which travel at night are not fitted with super-rest mattresses and crisp, white linen, and a dusky, willing (for a consideration) attendant. There are trains which stop at every station—dozens of stations to every night. The cars are fitted with comfortable, green, upholstered seats. That is, the seats are comfortable during the day-time. But, just wait until the train rushes into the darkness of night. Gradually, but most insidiously, the comfort disappears, and by no eager, well-disciplined flight of a well-trained mind can they be brought to resemble cool, smooth sheets and a horizontal position with a pillow beneath one's head.

As the train rushes from the going day into the swift, coming night the ordinary day coach automatically becomes the pullman of the proleteriat. And, I become a snob. Not, mark you, as far as people are concerned. It's the institution which is appallingly annoying.

Travelling at night in a day coach engenders a spirit of intimacy. Apparently it is difficult to sit through the long, lonely hours of the night without speaking to the person who shares one's seat. Especially when every effort not to sleep is frustrated, and one jerks up from a doze to find the shoulder of one's neighbour in close proximity. After a few bad starts my neighbour firmly insisted on becoming chatty. After all, it was two-thirty a.m. What better time for a *tête-à-tête*?

"I suppose some one's travelling all the time," she remarked. "Leastwise, I always seem to find lots of folks on the train."

"Yes," I agreed, noncommittally, thinking that, perhaps, after a little friendly talk my neighbour would herself succumb to sleep. Vain thought.

"You know, I never seem to sleep on a train," she confided. "Do you? Seems sort of hard to get to sleep sitting up. Once," she went on, "when we were going West he took one of them sleepers. But, lands, I couldn't sleep. I just sat up all night, and I was waiting on the edge when the nigger came to call us in the morning."

But, obviously, the other travellers in the day coach were not all troubled by insomnia. Above the staccato rumble and crack of the train, there arose a complete orchestration of sounds—thin, nasal tones; deep, guttural, common and ordinary snores; a baby, with adenoids, crying; and a man who muttered in his sleep. And, those who did not slumber, added their quota to the general lack of quiet by talking. Or else sucking oranges. Suddenly, an indignant young voice rose above every other sound.

"Maw, Jimmie's got all the room. Make him get over, Maw!"

And a sleepy woman cheerfully adjusted the angular little forms of her two sons to fit the restricted area of one seat.

A loud "ploph," and a sturdy boot fell to the floor. This is one occasion when the person who is double jointed and the one who is small has the distinct advantage. Consequently women and children fare better than men. It is so difficult to double or treble oneself into a space which was designed merely as a seat. And there is an unfortunate tendency to become unfolded in one's sleep. In such an emergency one is apt to become lodged between the seat and the back of the next compartment, or else to thrust one's feet out into the aisle. In which case it is necessary for the conductor to replace them.

The stages of *dishabille* are interesting. Generally speaking, all shoes are removed. Note: feet are never becoming without shoes on them. Naturally a man sleeps better without his collar. And the lady who had a new dress made for this particular trip is not going to spoil it by sleeping in it. So it swings early above her, and she, attired modestly in her coat, adds her snore to the general murmur.

One can comprehend why the mouth is termed a buccal cavity. Distortion and contortion. Leaning on the small arm of the seat is apt to twist one's face decidedly out of natural. The mouth takes on that crooked form which we associate with paralysis. Or, another is compressed into a thin, tight line. Evidently the owner is able to breathe through his nose. A small boy who had enjoyed a remarkably jammy pastry before falling to sleep, still maintains a hint of a grin and a portion of the jam at the left corner of his wholesome, much-in-need-of-soap-and-water face. Teeth, of the variety which Nature did not provide, occasionally change the expression of the wearer's face.

And the glasses, the spectacles. Pushed up on the forehead, slipped down on the nose, worn at a rakish angle, sometimes covering one closed eye, sometimes neither. An enterprising statistician might work up some surprising figures by consulting an optician about twisted glasses in relation to travel.

One woman with a lovely head of snowy white hair managed to maintain an attitude of becoming dignity as she slept sitting straight up, while the jostling train swayed her head from side to side—side to side. As the first flush of dawn crept into the sky the endless shaking proved too much for the hair pins. But she calmly restored order to the snowy masses with the huge back comb which she wore,—and, dozed off to sleep again!

And as the dawn grew into daylight, the night passed. Men and women and children awoke one by one. The creases which resulted from service as a pillow were smoothed optimistically from coats. Hair was straightened. One young person powdered her nose, and everyone replaced his or her shoes. No faces were washed, no teeth brushed. A few persons unwrapped some rather dry sandwiches and ate them. The inevitable odour of oranges mingled with the sooty smoke from the engine. But, nobody seemed to mind it. A sleepy, dazed sort of cheerfulness was general.

I tried to adjust my hat to its usual angle, and gathered

up my bags as our train drew into the terminal station. Suddenly a mirror thrust itself before the standing, jostling queue in the aisle. I stared. Started quickly. That hat was familiar. That . . . that person with the smudge across her left cheek, and the weary, dejected appearance—that was myself. And, all at once I hated myself, and I knew that I had been superior to my fellow travellers all through the night. And, I had not risen to the occasion as they had. Had no air of dazed cheerfulness.

But, I had learned why some people say it takes a day or two "to get over their journey."

But, at least there is one advantage to travel *à la pullman* proletariat. Such an unfortunate situation as befell my friend, Mrs. Smith, could not possibly occur.

It was at Exhibition time. Every train was crowded. Berths were at a premium. Despite the hot weather and the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are rather large persons, they had to share the only remaining berth. Just as she was slipping into a pleasant sleep, Mrs. Smith remembered that she had left her rings in the toilette. Of course, she got up and went in search of them. Luckily they were just where she had left them. She was delighted. Happily she parted the curtains of their berth, and snuggled in beside Mr. Smith.

"I found them," she said. "Wasn't that lucky, Bob?"

No answer. She shook him gently.

"Bob, dear, I found my rings. Aren't you glad?"

Still no answer. Mrs. Smith decided her husband was asleep, so she settled more snugly down herself.

Suddenly an agonised voice was lifted above the quiet rumble of the wheels.

"Oh Lord help me. Lord, God Almighty. . . ."

The voice came from beside her. It was not Bob's. Mrs. Smith has never forgiven her husband for laughing so uproariously when she told him her humiliating story two minutes later.

Old St. Pauls Burial Ground, Halifax

By Hilda Ridley

*Beneath those rugged cms. That ever tree's shade
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap—*

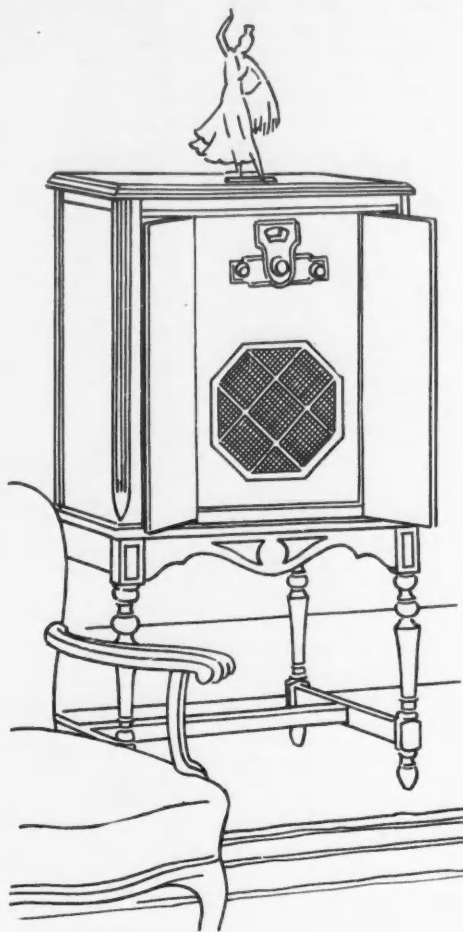
THE visitor to Halifax cannot fail to be impressed by the preservation, in the very heart of the city, of an old burial ground that must serve as a perpetual reminder to Haligonians, not only of the brevity of life but of that older city of Halifax upon which the present city,—not so greatly changed in external,—is superimposed. Standing on Barrington Street, just opposite the Government House, it's two and-a-quarter acres, surrounded by iron fencing, are in so conspicuous a position that they immediately strike the eye. One enters this silent community of the dead through gates that in the summer months always stand hospitably ajar, and is soon wandering among grave-stones that bear dates from the founding of Halifax in 1749 to the closing of the cemetery as a burial place in 1844. Perhaps it was an artistic impulse that decreed that these "holy acres" remain uncared for. The long, rank grass, the warped and blighted trees, and the old grey stones, with their marks of weather and time, are certainly in keeping as a setting for the remains of those "forefathers of the hamlet," memories of whom have waxed dim and in many cases become obliterated.

To the left, as one enters, one notices the old Cochran family lot, once an imposing structure, but now almost a complete wreck. The Cochrans were at one time important members of the Halifax community, serving as magistrates and councillors, but apparently no descendant lives who cares to restore the ruined lot where lie the remains of Joseph Cochran, who died in 1787, and his wife, two sons, his grandchildren and great grandchild, little William Cochran Inglis, who died in 1817, aged six weeks.

In the foreground of the burial ground are three stones that commemorate the deaths of members of a famous Halifax family, the Halliburtons. Here lie the remains of the Hon. John Halliburton, "many years surgeon of the King's Naval Hospital at Halifax," of his wife, Susannah Halliburton, "a woman of exemplary piety," and the wife and children of his son, the Hon. Brenton Halliburton, who for 27 years was Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. This is the Judge Halliburton whose name is so often confused with that of the famous author of "Sam Slick," Thomas Chandler Halliburton. It should be noted that T. C. Halliburton (who incidentally spelled his name with one "l") was never Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, although, as a contemporary explains, "he himself contributed to the confusion by his unwarranted use of the words, 'Chief Justice of the Middle Division of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas,' etc., in connection with his name on the title page of his History of Nova Scotia, when by law his office was designated as 'First Justice of the Inferior Court of Com-

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mon Pleas," etc., and was only co-ordinate with any other First Justice of the colony." More than once, it is said, Sir Brenton Halliburton was commended as the supposed author of "Sam Slick," while on one occasion T. C. Halliburton was publicly congratulated for the honor of knighthood conferred on his namesake. This confusion, which persists, might be dispelled if readers would remember the characteristic reply made by the real author of "Sam Slick," when he was asked if he were not the same person as the Chief Justice:

"No, there's an 'ell of a difference between us!"

Another interesting stone is inscribed to the memories of Mr. John Samwel, Midshipman of H.M.S. *Shannon*, who died at the naval hospital on the 13th of June, 1813, aged 18 years, and Mr. William Stevens, Boatswain of the same ship, who died on the 19th of June, 1813, aged 36 years, who "closed their career in consequence of desperate wounds received in the gallant action between their own ship and the American frigate *Chesapeake* on the 1st of June, 1813, which ended in the Capture of the Enemy Ship in 14 minutes."

One thinks, with a shudder, of the "desperate wounds" received in a conflict that was as terrible as it was brief. No better account of it has been given than by Dr. Archibald MacMechan in his *The Glory of the Shannon*. Here he records in detail how Captain Broke of the *Shannon*, an indomitable little frigate "already famous for her many captures," retrieved the honor of British seamanship in the war of 1812, which had begun with a disconcerting number of reverses at sea.

"Britain heard with incredulity, rage, and gloom," relates Mr. MacMechan, "that British captains had lowered their flag to the despised Yankees." Soon "every post-captain in the navy was burning to wipe out the disgrace of the British surrenders." To Captain Broke of the *Shannon* fell the glory. After cruising in Boston Bay for several months, during which time the *Shannon* took some twenty-five prizes, Captain Broke selected for his particular purpose the *Chesapeake*, one of two American frigates that had just completed refitting in the harbour, and in a letter as "courteous as an invitation to dinner," he asked the Captain to "come out and fight him ship to ship." The invitation was accepted.

"It took all afternoon for the *Chesapeake* to reach the *Shannon*," says our recorder. "At ten minutes to six the fight began, and all was over by five minutes past. This most famous fight lasted just a quarter of an hour."



A TURNER EFFECT BY CAMERA
The approach of a November rain storm over the Thames at Westminster Bridge, London.

With what a thrill the news of the victory was received in Halifax, where Captain Broke had first announced his intention of "going to Boston!"

"Sunday, June 6, 1813, was a very beautiful day in Halifax, a day long remembered," relates Dr. MacMechan. "During the morning service, some one came into St. Paul's, whispered to a friend in the garrison pew and hastily left the church. An observer thought of fire and followed him. Soon the church was empty. All the city was on the wharves and house-tops cheering like mad a procession of two frigates coming slowly up the harbour past George's Island. The first was a 'little, dirty, black ship' . . . and the other 'was a fine big ship.' The first was the *Shannon*, her paint sadly weathered by three months cruising, and the second was her prize the *Chesapeake*, still fresh and glittering from the Boston shipyard."

In the old burial ground, too, lies the body of Captain Lawrence, of the *Chesapeake*, who died of his wounds on the way to Halifax, and was accorded the honor of a military funeral by the people of Halifax, who knew how to appreciate the mettle of a foe whose last words to his followers had been, "Don't give up the ship!"

But many of the grave-stones in this old burial ground mark the last resting-places of mute "forefathers of the hamlet" of "destiny obscure." One is struck by the brevity of the lives of women and children, according to the records of these stones, during the period between 1749 and 1844. Again and again, one reads of some wife and mother who has "departed this life," at the age of 28, 30 or 35, and preceding or following her are the pathetic records of the passing of her children, usually considerable in number and of very tender age. The men of that time appear to have lived longer, and in old St. Paul's Church, to which the cemetery belongs, there are tablets to the memories of at least two male centenarians, who flourished as chief justices during this period, one of whom "never wore an overcoat!"

A sombre stone, in the north-west corner of the burial ground, beneath a gnarled and blighted chestnut tree, bears the somewhat startling inscription:

"Sacred to the Memory of James, son of James and Catharine Bosson, who was wilfully murdered on the morning of the 8th of August, 1839, by Smith D. Clark, in the 23rd year of his age."

Nearly is a stone to his mother, "Catharine," who died in 1842 at the age of 49, surviving her murdered son only 3 years.

There is no doubt that this old burial ground must serve as a continual reminder to Haligonians and visitors of the former life of the city. One likes to think that the "old grey city by the sea," who has given, proportionately, so many famous names to her country, cherishes and reverences her past. One is pleased that she is not entirely given over to the worship of the present in its more superficial aspects. She has in her midst, too, a magician whose spell will not permit her to forget. Beneath the city of to-day, Professor MacMechan sees the older city, "the city within a city," as he expresses it, and his magic keeps alive those traditions that provide the sustenance that is conducive to the development of a great people,—traditions that are buttressed by the presence of many historic landmarks, one of which I have endeavored to describe.

Shall I Remember . . . ?

Shall I remember o'er that alien sea
Where Death one day shall swiftly ferry me,
How spring goes singing through the land I love,
And little leaves shake out upon the tree?

Shall I not pause upon the shining stair,
Gazing across celestial pastures fair
All star bestrewn, that shimmer in the sun
To catch a glimpse of hills rain swept and bare?

And down those streets, gold paved and jewel set
Content my soul should surely go . . . but yet—
Do courteous call to saints in Paradise?
Shall I remember . . . ? how could I forget!

—Joan Campbell.

The French have reluctantly ratified the debt agreement. This does not mean, however, that they will ever forgive us for lending them the money.—*New Yorker*.

The little bird that ferments fruit in tiny caves and then gets drunk on it doubtless is the one that tells things to Joan Lowell and Trader Horn.—*Publishers Syndicate*.

Young Philosophers

Peter and Bill are twins, and the nurses say they are the life of the hospital. They are always playing little jokes on the nurses and the other children, and they are as jolly as sand boys all day long. That is — excepting when they get tired — and that's much oftener than would be the case with your little boy or girl. For these four-year-olds are "patients" at the Queen Mary Hospital, getting their lungs patched up and vigor put into tiny frames to fit them for life's stern struggles.

Peter is curly haired, with blue eyes, while Bill is quite dark. They are the youngest of a family of nine. Their father is too poor even to send them shoes. The mother is a patient in the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives, but an aunt visits the little lads to send word to the mother about the good progress they are making. This is work for which your help is urgently needed. Will you please send a subscription to W. A. Charlton and A. E. Ames, 223 College St., Toronto 2?

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115

The tourist is often the forerunner of the homemaker and investor. He visits the country and sees with his own eyes the character of its people and resources, and if he later returns to settle or invest he is able to do both in a more satisfactory manner.

Wall Street is full of brokers and those who couldn't be any broker. —
Nashville Southern Lumberman.

HOUSE AND HOME

THE VOGUE FOR NEEDLE WORK

By Marjorie Elliott Wilkins

THE past year or so has seen a most challenging revival of needle-work. Challenging because so many women were no more familiar with a needle than they were with a spinning wheel. But, we are excellent followers. A few distinguished and famous women wearied of an abundance of excitement, so they took to making crewell work and needle-point. They copied old designs and they even made very presentable pieces of work for the chairs in their drawing-room or libraries. To-day there is no cause for exclamation when one enters a sitting-room or a boudoir and sees a feminine friend, even one who was not so feminine a year or so ago — busily engaged with a maze of gaily coloured threads and the promise of a sampler. With the result that even those who have not been able to master the intricacies of a Jacobean design themselves have employed the craft of their more enterprising sisters.

The mention of a Sampler reminds one of a new version of the heirloom. Side by side with the lucrative business of having one's ancestors painted to order and to hang on the panelled rooms of an apparently aged but actually very new dwelling, is the practice of producing old tapestries and bits of *petit-point*. While a great-grandmother is being prepared with a pointed and cleverly aged face above a ruff of lace, one may also order the Sampler which she made . . . 'such wonderful stitches, my dear.' But, one borders on the cynical. Which was not our intention, because there is a more important and more attractive seam to sew.

As we have said, there is a great revival for needlework, both in the act and in the appreciation thereof. During her enforced stay at Sandringham with the King, Queen Mary made a very lovely card-table cover for the Duke and Duchess of York. Her Majesty's interest in fine needlework is very real, and she knows whereof she speaks. After all, it is a rather queenly accomplishment, quite as artistic as the dyeing of batiks, the modelling of clay figures, or the playing of a pleasant tune on the piano. And it is very practical.

There are ever so many uses for pieces of needlework, quite beyond the rather uninteresting field of couch cushion covers. The back and seat of a chair is not a tremendous undertaking, and it will provide a piece which is not only valuable, but artistic and a great source of personal delight. The seats for a suite of dining room chairs have been undertaken by several women with excellent success. Small wall tapestries will find a place in any home, and covers for drawing-room or library tables offer several suggestions for the needle-woman. Tops for fire-side stools or for hassocks lend themselves so very suitably to *petit-point* or to *gros-point*, or even a combination of the two. Lamp shades with crewell work on a heavy linen or rough-textured fabric have a definite place in rooms of certain taste.

But, if one is considering needlework, either as a pastime or as a com-

modity which one will purchase, it is so well to know something about the various types of needlework which are in keeping with certain uses and for furniture of the various periods. For, after all, needlework had its stages of development, just as silver or chairs or china-ware had, and for each stage there are somewhat typical characteristics.

NATURALLY the beauty and practicability of needlework depends upon three things, fabric, thread, and stitch. It is the nice combination of the three which produces works of artistic beauty; the lack of understanding which makes us dislike a bit of embroidery. Naturally the fabric is very important, especially in embroidery which does not entirely cover the fabric. The thread gives permanency and those beautiful combinations of colour. The stitch is the brush in the artist's hand.

The very great ancestor of the interior decorator had but little to work on. She was in all probability the mistress of some draughty barn of a dwelling, which was bare of colour and adornment. But, something in her being told her that there was room for improvement. Rude dyes had enlivened bits of rough fabric, and she rather delighted in hanging them upon her wall. Discovered, too, that hangings kept out some of those unpleasant draughts, and made life a little more luxurious. Stitches are a very

old accomplishment, and eventually enterprising men, or it might have been a woman, began to sew crude bits of colour on to hangings. And, then, they made rough designs with wools on fabrics. Which really was the beginning of artistic needlework. And, the designs which they attempted to copy were those about them. Their friends and families in fantastic gestures. Shapeless forms which suggested trees, or disproportionate flowers.

Even during the middle ages furnishings were scanty, so that embroidered hangings and stool coverings had to provide the only notes of colour in the home. During the reign of Elizabeth domestic embroideries took up the interest which formerly had been expended upon ecclesiastical institutions, and needlework became quite popular. There were very large decorative hangings in *petit-point* on a coarse, linen ground, so profuse in design that the ground was entirely covered, and smaller pieces, such as pillow covers for more important occasions were done in colour, often with the addition of gold and silver threads. The favorite elements of design were tree-like flowers and birds, always done in a free-hand manner.

Then there is the period known as Stuart or Jacobean, about which there seems to be some disagreement over the naming and the types. Generally speaking Jacobean work is in the crewell stitch, large pieces, often curtains made in sections for the four-poster bed which had come into vogue. The earlier designs were large foliage arrangements in few colours, often limited to tones of a single colour, such as green or blue. However, they eventually changed until the colours were much more brilliant, and silk threads were used, often with very fine effect. The importation of ideas from the East introduced the Tree of Life to the accumulated design, together with the exotic parrots and birds of paradise which were quite foreign to English or French native expression. The Stuart, or Stump work, as it was often called, was employed for smaller pieces, small pictures, cushion covers, and little panels. These were very closely covered with design, often so much so that it was altogether too extravagant, and rather tended to spoil the beauty of the detail.

WITH the coming of the middle eighteenth century, the close, rather wearying mass of design was somewhat broken up, and diffused sprays and bunches of flowers and foliage became popular, and were quite attractive. Silk threads were used instead of wool in many instances, and the harsh linen gave place to satin. Bed curtains were replaced by coverlets, which were often most elaborate, with the influence of the Chinese designs which had become much liked throughout France and England. This was the period when ladies began to stitch their names into their samplers, with their age — if they were still young, and the date.

During Queen Anne's period there was a large revival of needlework with an adapted copy of the older designs. Floral sprays took the place of larger trees and branches, and on the whole the work became lighter and more



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graceful, with softer colouring, often of the styles before the time of pastels. The Georgians liked more such men as Chippendale and the vivid colouring, but even their designs were an improvement, but modified version of the work of the Jacobean or Elizabethan periods.

In using reproductions of the old needlework for modern homes, one must exercise care and rare discrimination. With oak and panelling, furniture can be considered.



THREE SMART NEW CHAPEAUX FROM PARIS
Left, a black felt, trimmed with a band of fur; centre, a plain black felt, with an interesting brim; and right, a smart model of black satin.

THE DRESSING TABLE

CONDUCTED BY ISABEL DEAN MORGAN

A DRY SKIN NEEDS ATTENTION

IF YOUR skin is of the dry type you have much to be thankful for. It is a more simple matter to care for it and it will more readily respond to care and treatment. On the other hand it has a tendency to wrinkles, and if not given careful attention persons with this skin will show signs of maturity earlier than those with skins in which there is more moisture.

As its name implies, the dry skin has but little natural moisture and sometimes gives its owner a drawn look.

The dry skin is the one to break soonest of all into fine, disturbing little lines about the eyes. On the other hand, many of the loveliest complexions are those with naturally dry skins.

Climatic conditions have much to do with the nature of the skin, although of course all types are found everywhere, in every climate. However, in countries where there are extremes of temperature, such as in Canada, every woman interested in keeping intact the natural loveliness of her complexion, should give it the closest possible attention, particularly in the kind of weather we are now experiencing.

Dry skin, obviously, requires some sort of rich nourishing cream to feed and soften it. This cream should be rich in its oils and should be applied after the skin has been cleansed of its surface soil. The night treatment is the best for its use, as one invariably has more time and the cream can remain on longer, giving its benefits as it remains.

Cleanse the skin with a good cleansing or cold cream, as you have been accustomed to doing. Then, after it has been carefully removed, apply this cleansing cream a second time, as a sort of rinse. Now the skin is ready for the nourishing cream. Begin at the neck and work upward, as in this way you will be inclined to lift the face and discourage any premature drooping.

Leave the nourishing cream on for half an hour, and then remove and follow with a tonic to brace and tighten the skin.

This may seem a curious time of the year in which to talk about the dam-

age the sun can do to the dry skin. But it has significance both for those who are travelling to the Southland and for those remaining here to enjoy the winter sports. It is a curious thing but many people do not take into consideration the fact that even on dull days in the winter in this country there are certain light rays that will affect the skin. So it is not being needlessly cautious to protect the skin always before going outdoors.

Sunburn is very harmful to every type of skin, but to the dry skin it is well-nigh ruinous. The direct rays of the sun rob the skin of whatever moisture it has and allow it to break into fine small lines as the first breath of winter strikes it. Wind, steam heat and outdoor sports are some of the other enemies of the dry, unprotected skin.

The answer to all of them is protection against, rather than cure of, their ravages, for each one of them is easy to keep at bay but difficult to rout.

There is a cream specially made which will neutralize the actinic rays of the sun and thus protect against sunburn, tan and freckles, which may be applied before exposure. This is good for every type of skin, but if used on a dry skin, care should be taken to use a rich, fatty cream after it is removed.

The dry skin requires a powder which has a slightly oily base that will not only help it to cling, but will tend to preserve its moisture. Or you may use a vanishing cream as a base for your powder. If you do, it is a wise plan to remove the entire make-up and renew it even when for appearance's sake, it is not necessary. The skin will profit by its early removal and new application.

For the dry skin, too, there are

temple, the three points, with the darkest point in the centre of the cheek.

Another important thing in the care of the dry skin—something which is frequently overlooked, is the soap used. Soaps vary in their properties, the poorer the skin is in natural oils, the more sensitive it will be to soap. The principal function of a toilet soap is to cleanse, and to accomplish this without harm or injury to the skin. It should leave the skin with a feeling of cleanliness and well-being after its use. The more neutral a soap is, the more nearly will it accomplish this. Completely neutral soaps, however, are not as effective in extreme cases

as those containing some free alkali, and as a rule do not lather as well.

The importance of a neutral soap is readily seen when we consider the fact that some people have extremely sensitive skins and find an unpleasant reaction even with a neutral soap. The skin becomes red and a sensation of burning and dryness is experienced. This condition is more prevalent amongst blondes than brunettes, the latter, as a rule, having less sensitive skins.

These disagreeable symptoms are claimed to be due to the abstraction of fat from the skin, hence the poorer the skin is in natural oils, the more sensitive it will be to the soap. If such symptoms arise, the use of a little skin food or a good cold cream should either remove the trouble or at least alleviate the condition.

It should always be borne in mind by the possessor of a dry skin, that everything is conspiring to make the skin even more dry than it is. The conditions under which we live in our homes, the continual changes of climatic conditions, hot suns and dry, cold winds are just a few of the things which must be combated. The chief weapons in the fight against these conditions are the creams and lotions designed to supplement the natural oils which are continually being depleted or which are almost totally absent from the skin.

So lay in a supply of these guardians of your complexion, and protect your skin from disaster.

Correspondence

C. E. The correct shade of powder for you to use with your type of coloring is "Rachel." I am sure that you will find this blends beautifully with your complexion tones.

E. L. From your description of the condition of your hair, I believe it to be in need of a good tonic, and that in time it will become quite thick and luxuriant once again. I would suggest that you do not wash the hair often than once every two weeks. A shampoo every week is entirely too much shampooing, unless you live in a city atmosphere in which there is much smoke and dust.

Use a good tonic to rid the scalp of dandruff, such as the one of which I



I've taken movies of her every month since she was born"

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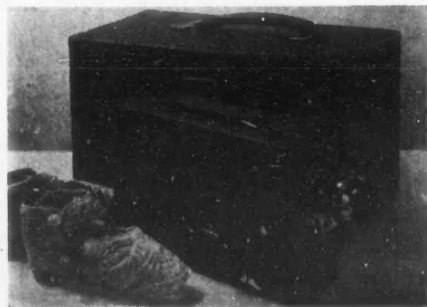
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As for expense, a home movie outfit consisting of Ciné-Kodak, Kodascope and screen can be bought for as little as \$162.



BLACK AND WHITE
Attractive white satin evening gown, trimmed with black tulle on the skirt which reaches to the floor in the back. The front is slightly shorter.

paste rouges of every sort and description. Choose one which is suited to the coloring and apply it before the final powdering. Blend it into the skin carefully. If the face is full, place it high up on the cheek bones, lower down if the face is inclined toward sharpness. If the face is average, that is, neither full nor thin, use the triangle method, cheek, ear and



FOR PALM BEACH
A three-piece cardigan suit for the beach. The trunks are of Patou brown jersey and the jersey shirt is splashed with bright rayon yarns in an effective design. The beret is also of jersey.

am sending the name, massaging it into the scalp with the cushions of the fingers. If you do this, the circulation will be increased, and this in turn will stimulate the growth of the hair. Of course, it should be brushed regularly.

R. V. Eyes and lips are modern high accents of the face—quite frankly emphasized so that the face itself needs no other color. Eyes are kept clear and bright by the use of eye-bath. And nourishing cream is applied at night to keep the tissues around the eyes smooth and unlined.

Eyelashes are encouraged to be thick and glossy by the use of eyelash-growing ointments. And eye shadow, to match either the iris or the tinting of the lid, is spread across the lid—and up alongside the bridge of the nose, if the eyes are wide-set.

The mouth—so vital an accent in the modern face—must be made up with equal care and during. Care—in choosing just the red that agrees with the costume, and with the teeth and the color of the hair and skin. Daring—in using it frankly, not heavily and crudely, but in the center and along the upper curves of the upper lip, until the whole face sparkles to life.



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So pleased are our patrons after having had one of our restful and delightful facial treatments in our airy, well appointed and sanitary treatment rooms, that they pronounce them superior to any given elsewhere. Less expensive also.

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Are the different kind. Our 35 years experience, aided by our well trained operators, enable us to advise exactly what each individual skin requires. A titled Englishwoman once said, "I have had treatments all over the world where facial treatments are given but none equalled yours." If your complexion is not to your liking see us. Advice free.

There's a reason why doctors always advise Electrolysis for the removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

rather than the dangerous X-Rays. Ask him and be convinced. He knows how dangerous that treatment is. Write or phone for special treatise by a leading New York Skin Specialist and our booklet "X" Mailed on request.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD.,

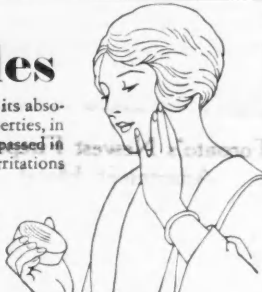
61F College St., Toronto

Why suffer with Skin Troubles

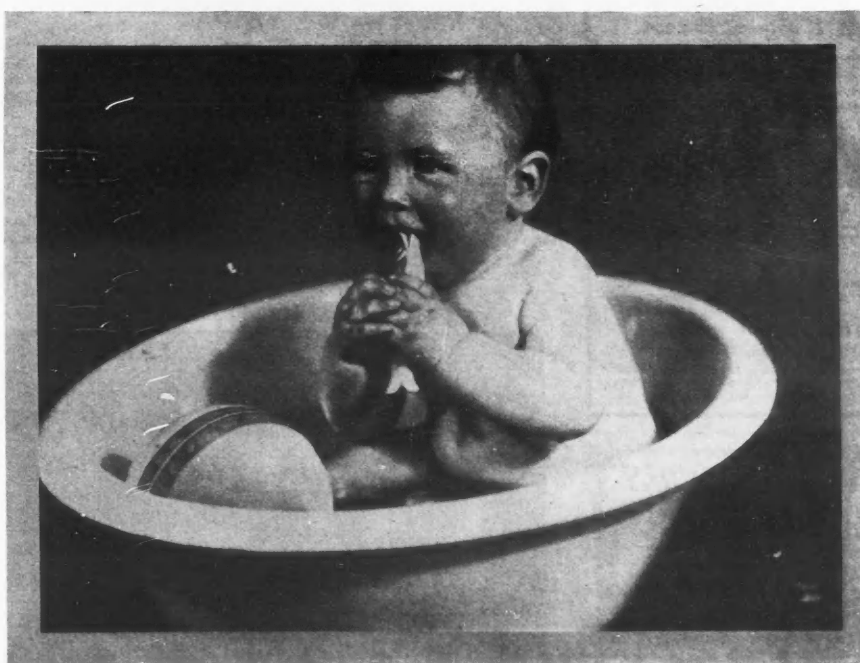
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Cuticura for PURITY

Ointment 25c. and 50c.
Soap 25c. Talcum 25c.
Sample each free.
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J. T. Wait Company,
Limited, Montreal.



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And now, another Eastman development—Kodacolor—enables you to make home movies in full natural color. With the Ciné-Kodak f.1.9, Model B or BB, a filter and Kodacolor Film, you can make the most beautiful living close-ups, for example. When you project the film, you see your dear ones as they actually are, with all the color, even the delicate flesh tones, absolutely true to life. You simply use a Kodacolor Filter and Kodacolor Film when making or projecting Kodacolor.

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Toronto, Ontario

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address
of the Sender.

ENGAGEMENTS
The engagement is announced of Miss
Jewel Kerr Bradley, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Charles A. Bradley of Flushing,
Long Island, New York, to Mr. Frank A.
Bromley, son of Mr. and Mrs. William
H. Bromley of Pembroke, Ontario.

Mrs. D. M. Hogarth is again in To-
ronto from Vancouver, where she was
the guest of General and Mrs. A. P.
McCrear.

Among the guests in Toronto on Jan-
uary 3 for Mr. and Mrs. Harold
Ritchie's coming-out dance for Miss
Kathleen Ritchie were Mr. and Mrs.
Ross Malcolm, Mr. Moncrieff, Mr. Ted
Lyman, Mr. Gordon Holden, Mr. and
Mrs. Herbert Leirsch, of Montreal, Dr.
and Mrs. Aml, of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs.
Eric Brown, Ottawa, from New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Armstrong.

Mr. George Warwick, of Toronto, and
his daughters were in Ottawa for the
holiday season, guests of Mrs. Davis
Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Arnoldi, of Mont-
real, have been holiday visitors in
Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southam and Mr.
and Mrs. H. B. Greening, of Hamilton,
gave a most brilliant and beautiful ball
at the Royal Connaught on Thursday
night, December 26, to introduce their
debutante daughters, Miss Bebe South-
am, and Miss Elizabeth Greening. The
ball room was appropriately decorated
with Christmas colors, and Japanese
umbrellas and lanterns were most
effectively used, also the quantities of
lovely flowers sent to the popular de-
butantes on the occasion of their pre-
sentation to Society. Owing to illness
Mrs. Greening was not able to be
present, Mr. and Mrs. Southam and Mr.
Greening with the two charming de-
butantes, receiving the guests, many of
whom were from Toronto, Montreal,
Ottawa, Guelph, Burlington and other
places. Mrs. Southam was very smart
in a French gown of black Chantilly
lace, with white. Her slippers were of
silver kid and black moiré and she
wore diamonds for ornament. Her bou-
quet was of rich red roses. Miss South-
am was in a long skirted white satin
gown with full skirt and close fitting
bodice, and wore gold and silver bro-
cade slippers. Miss Greening was in
white satin and tulle with diamante,
and a becoming cap of sparkling net.
She wore silver brocade slippers, and
for ornament a crystal necklace. Miss
Kathleen Young, daughter of Dr. and
Mrs. Young, of Colchester, England,
Miss Southam's house guest, and Miss
Elizabeth Cowdry, of Cobourg, whose
engagement to Mr. Owen Greening was
announced, were also charming young
girls on this important occasion. The
guests included, Mr. and Mrs. R. H.
Arkel (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. Harry
Alexander (Burlington), Mr. and Mrs.
J. D. Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair
Balfour, Miss Balfour, Mr. Harold Bal-
four, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bull, Mr. and
Mrs. N. S. Braden, Mr. and Mrs. Band
(Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. James Clancy
(Guelph), Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Counsell,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Carter (Burling-
ton), Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Mr. and
Mrs. Peter Campbell (Toronto), Mr. and
Mrs. Charles Doolittle, Mrs. J. M. East-
wood, Mr. and Mrs. James Eccles
(Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. Tony Evans,
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fisher (Montreal),
Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Grant, Mr. and
Mrs. Colin Gibson, Mrs. S. O. Greening,
Mr. and Mrs. Billy Greening (Toronto),
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Holton, Mr. and
Mrs. Fred Hatch, Lt.-Col. and Mrs.
Gordon Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ian
Hendrie, Miss Haslett, Miss Macpherson,
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kelly, Mr. and
Mrs. F. I. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Laid-
law (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Law
(Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lindsay,
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lumsden, Mr. S. B.
McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Martin,
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Matthews (Tor-
onto), Dr. J. K. McGregor, Mr. and
Mrs. Jack Moodie, Mr. Clifford Morden,
Mr. Norman Nicholson, Mr. H. M. Pat-
terson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peters (Tor-
onto), Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Pierce, Mr. and
Mrs. C. A. P. Powis, Mr. and Mrs.
W. E. Phin, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ridley,
Dr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Simons, Mr.
and Mrs. C. H. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. F.
N. Southam (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs.
J. C. K. Stuart (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs.
Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomson,
Mr. John Turner, Dr. and Mrs. Tyce,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Watson, Mr. and
Mrs. G. V. Watson, Dr. Richard
Weaver, Mr. W. D. Wilson, Mr. Cecil
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wigle, Mr.
and Mrs. A. V. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J.
V. Young, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Baldwin,
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Bankier, Mr. and
Mrs. L. B. Husband, Mr. and Mrs. F.
G. Malloch, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Dalley,
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dalley, Mr. and
Mrs. David Thompson, Mr. and Mrs.
Stinson Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C.
Ferre, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. C. Scott,
Miss Margaret Scott, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard Duffield, Mr. George McHaffie,
Mr. George Drew, Mr. W. H. Marsh, Mr.
Ford Daw, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Parker,
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hale, Mr. and
Mrs. R. E. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh
Wardrope, Dr. and Mrs. R. Farmer, Mr.
and Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr.
and Mrs. C. S. Wilcox, Miss Mary Wil-
liams (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. Wadie,
Mrs. Ronald Cumming, Mr. Alan Gar-
row (Toronto), Mr. Gerald Larkin
(Toronto), Mr. Arthur Boyd (Toronto),
Misses Phyllis Armstrong, Mary Arm-
strong, Gwen Appleby, Bernice Alex-
ander (Toronto), Patricia Alexander,
Mary Ambrose, Beverley Barnes, Mary
Bethune, Harriet Brennan, Greta Black
(Ancaster), Katherine Bowers, Mar-



MISS GWENDOLYN
Daughter of Mrs. Chas. Wilmot of Belleville, Ontario, whose marriage to
Capt. D'Arcy Rutherford, of the Scots Guards Regiment, takes place in
London, England, on Feb. 2nd.

garet Brennan, Molly Broughall, Bar-
bara Broughall, Miriam Bell, Lally Bell,
Margaret Burbidge (Ancaster), Bea
Bell, Ruth Boyd, Eleanor Braden, Emily
Carscadden, Katharine Currie, Elizabeth
Counsell, Jane Counsell, Helen Cooper,
Betty Campbell, Edith Craig, Gwen
Cloke, Elizabeth Campbell, Kathleen
Doolittle, Mary Donald, Edith Darling,
Margaret Dunbar, Drina Donald, Jean
Foote, Margaret Frost (Toronto), Be-
verly Field, Margaret Farmer, Dorothea
Farmer, Dorothy Ferguson, Eleanor
Fearman, Peggy Glasco, Gladys Gor-
ing, Gwen Glasco, Winnifred Goring,
Evelyn Gray, Lydia Hamilton, Helen
Harris, Betty Holton, Audrey Hender-
son, Sonya Henderson, Vyvian Ham-
ilton, Alice Hand, Sarah Hobson (Bur-
lington), Evelyn Hart, Mary Hart, Jean
Holton, Marjorie Holton, Phyllis Hender,
Kathleen Innes, Jane Hope, Virginia
Jones, Marion Kompass, Florence Kom-
pass, Myrtle Krick, Mary Lucas,
Margaret Long, Bernice Langrill, Phyl-
lis Laidlaw, Lillian Mills, Betty Mullin,
Margaret McLaren, Flora McLaren,
Frances Magee, Jean McIlwraith,
Douglas McIlwraith, Betty Moore,
Mary Moodie, Jean Moodie, Frances
Moodie, Margaret McFarlane, Anne Mc-
Laren, Violet Maw (Port Nelson), Dor-
othy Maw (Port Nelson), Aldyth Mc-
Laren (Ancaster), Mary McLaren
(Ancaster), Nancy McGregor, Margaret
Owen, Ann O'Reilly, Audrey Onder-
donk, Ann Ostler (Bronte, Ont.), Betty
Parry, Katharine Parry, Margaret
Parry, Bey Parry, Dorothy Phinn, Sally
Pierce, Joyce Ripley, Mary Ripley,
Florence Rogers, Barbara Rogers, Peg-
gy Robertson, Norah Sparling, Mary
Sloan, Holly Stitt, Constance Stephens,
Jeanette Stephens, Mary Southam, Mar-
ion Wilson (Grimsby), Jane Wilcox,
Helen Westaway, Eleanor Woodbridge,
Margaret Woodbridge, Helen Wright
(Ancaster), Eve Ward, Norah Williams,
Mary Yeates (New York), Kathinka
Young (Colchester, Eng.), Dorothy
Zimmerman, Marion Zealand, Annette
Zealand, Christine Auld, Connie Burton
(Toronto), Betty Cowdrie (Cobourg),
Lorraine Cuddy (Montreal), Grace
Despard (Toronto), Jean Down (Tor-
onto), S. Fitzgerald (St. Catharines),
Norah Findlay (Toronto), Dot Goring
(St. Catharines), Helen Goring (St.
Catharines), Kathleen Gibbons (Tor-
onto), Isobel Griffiths (Toronto),
Eleanor Gibson (Toronto), Charlotte
Innes (Simcoe), Margaret Hunt (Tor-
onto), Jean Jennings (Toronto), Val-
erie Franklin Jones (Toronto), Betty
King-Smith (Toronto), Antoinette Le-

londe, Marion McDowell (Toronto),
Florana Moncur, Myra Murray (Buf-
falo), Florence Moncur, Eleanor Mc-
Laughlin (Oshawa), Ruth Mitchell (To-
ronto), Edith Northgrave (Toronto),
Margaret Robertson, Betty Rous (To-
ronto), Betty Ramsay (Montreal), Be-
ty Southam (Toronto), Helen Staunton
(Toronto), Elizabeth Stanway (Mont-
real), Mary Tudhope (Toronto), Mr. and
Mrs. Pat Innes, Mr. and Mrs. McCul-
lough, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Edwin
Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Frost, Mr.
and Mrs. Max Haas (Toronto), Mr. and
Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George
Hendrie (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. R. O.
Denman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hender-
son (Burlington), Mr. and Mrs. T. H.
L. Galagher, Messrs. Spence Allan, Hill
Acres, Alan Ambrose, Albert Adams,
Ralph Adams, Jack Ambrose, Gordon
Bell, Charlie Beattie, Bob Beattie, San-
ford Biggar, Peter Bell, Sandy Bur-
bidge, St. Clair Balfour, jun.; Colvin
Blachford, Ralph Barnes, Pat Campbell,
Ted Close, John Campbell, Jim Camp-
bell, Henry Carscadden, George Craig,
Terry Currie, Harry Cook, Alex Cloke,
Bill Champ, John Counsell, Colin Dun-
bar, Fener Douglas, Chick Drynan,
Logie Donaldson, George Dunbar, Percy
Dunbar, Norman Drynan, Bob Drew-
ery, Rod Douglas, Eric Ellsworth (To-
ronto), Gibson Eastwood, Colin East-
wood, Gordon Eastman, Ray Elliott,
Herbert Elwell, Tom Farmer (An-
caster), Jack Fraser, Sidney Fearman,
Owen Greening, Colin Glasco, Kent
Griffin, Jack Griffin, Ivan Glasco, Bill
Gilmour, Ewart Glasco, John Hickey,
Wm. Hendrie, Boyd Heaven, Bernard
Heaven, Bill Hogarth, Hugh Hender,
Donald Henderson, Bill Hunter, Bill
Hayhurst, Bill Hand, Hugh Hand,
Wilfred Hamilton, Tom Hayhurst, Bob
Innes, Don Innes, Allan Kompass, Jack
Lees, Norman Long, Dick Latham,
Henry Latham, Bob Labatt, Henry La-
batt, Jack Langs, Ronald Lees, Harold
Lazier, John Lazier, Charlie Lens, Jim
Lumsden, Charles Low, George Lucas,
Herman Levy, Harvey Lennox, Ramsay
Lees, Everett McLaren, Stewart Mar-
tin, Harold Martin, John Maw (Port
Nelson), Dick McLaren, Wallace Mc-
Nichol, Jack Lees, Henry McLaren
(Ancaster), Stewart McLaughlin, Gregg
MacLoghlin, Frank McKeown, Ken
McLaren, Ian McLaren, Wright Mor-
row, Gordon Mills, Fred Murtaghoy,
Argue Martin, Charles Mewburn, Gorn
McComby (London), Bob Moreland,
Jack Ostler, Bob Owen, Archie Olm-
sted, Michael and Mrs. O'Reilly, Terry
O'Reilly, Gil Ostrom (Oakville), R. On-
derdonk, Jim Park (Dundas), Russell
Park, Douglas Park, Hall Perry, LeRoy
Page, John Proctor, Clark Parish, Den-
nis Rice, Ned Rogers, Graham Robert-
son, Hugh Robertson, Peter Smith,
Douglas Stares, Jack Scarlett, Donald
Steel, Harold Sparling, Jack Sweet,
Roger Sweet, Walter Stewart, Hector
Smith (Dundas), Geoffrey Smith, Peter
Southam, Lester Turnbull, John Turn-
bull, Stuart Thompson, John Turner,
Jack Villa, Harold Vernon, David Ward,
Stewart Ward, Ted Wainwright, John
Woodbridge, Gerald Wright, Ian
Wright, Frank Whitton, Wilfred Wad-
dell, Jack Westaway, Charlie Westa-
way, Fred Wilkinson, Jack Yeates, Her-
bert Zealand, Ross Anderson (To-
ronto), Charlie Birge (Oakville),
William Bell (Toronto), Clark Bell (To-
ronto), Bill Beatty (Toronto), Bob Bow-
man (Montreal), Kenneth Carter (Bur-
lington), Gordon Chaplin (St. Catha-
rines), Bill Darling (Toronto), Jack
Donald, Earle Davey (Toronto), Lime
Frazer, John Fairley, Hugh Flemming,
Gamie Stratton (Toronto), Jack Strat-
ton (Toronto), George Hees (Toronto),
Rathburn Hees (Toronto), Douglas
Innes (Simcoe), Ted Innes (Simcoe),
Douglas Jennings (Toronto), Ian John-
ston (Toronto), Stuart Kernahan (Tor-
onto), Gordon Kernahan (Toronto),
Nick Kingsmill (Toronto), Ted Kidd
(Ancaster), Harold Meek (Toronto),
Donald McMurich (Toronto), Donald
McLaren (Toronto), Douglas McKnight
(Toronto), Bob Moncur (Newmarket),
Bill Richardson, Bob Patterson (To-
ronto), Bill Palm (Toronto), Don
Rogers (Toronto), Guy Rogers (To-
ronto), John Robinette (Toronto), Ted
Saunders (Toronto), Gordon Southam
(Ottawa), Bud Southam (Toronto),
John Southam (Ottawa), Carell South-
am (Ottawa), Nelles Starr (Toronto),
Murray Snyder (Toronto), S. Soanes
(Toronto), Bruce Scythes (Toronto),
Bill Seagram (Waterloo), Jack Watson
(Toronto), Jerry Wood (Toronto), Ian
Wilson, Russell Zinken (Toronto).



CAPT. D'ARCY RUTHERFORD
Who will be married to Miss Gwendolyn Wilmot, of Belleville, in London
next month.

FIRST REASON

Why I always drink Salada

"I am very fond of a
cup of good tea and
without any doubt
this is the finest of
all the several kinds
I have ever tasted."

Everywoman

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'



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JANUARY SALE—20% DISCOUNT

The remarkable sale announced by Hawking Shops for
January offers an exceptional opportunity to secure many
beautiful pieces at an extremely low price. Selling at a
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Pyjama Sets, Crepe Pyjamas with Slippers, Crystal Jewel-
ery, several varieties of Carved Soapstone, Novelties and
Tea Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Pillow Slips and Serviettes in
Irish Linen only.

10% Discount on Chinese, Korean and Indian Brasses.

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Yearly January Sale of Fairweather's FURS

presenting the finer fur garments
including Imported Original Models

The prices quoted this season represent the most import-
ant fur values in Toronto, and it is Fairweather style and
quality that makes it so.

BLACK BROADTAIL with Silver Fox, Formerly \$2250	\$1580
NATURAL SUMMER ERMINE—an orig- inal importation, Formerly \$2250	\$1348
ROSE PLUM CARACUL—original model, Formerly \$1800	\$937
BLACK CARACUL with Kolinsky collar and cuffs, Formerly \$1375	\$758
OYSTER GREY CARACUL, Formerly \$1375	\$738
HUDSON SEAL with Baum Marten, Formerly \$925	\$678
BABY LEOPARD, Formerly \$875	\$658
PERSIAN LAMB with Stone Marten col- lar and cuffs, Formerly \$850	\$578
BEAVER, Formerly \$750	\$528
PLATINUM GREY AMERICAN BROAD- TAIL with Grey Squirrel, Formerly \$625	\$488
NATURAL GREY SQUIRREL, Formerly \$700	

White Hare Wraps, Imported
French Models, formerly \$225 to
\$265

\$157 to \$198

Finest Black Caracul Coats,
formerly \$850 to \$1250

\$588 to \$858

Dark Natural Mink Coats
formerly \$2000 to \$3800

\$1397 to \$2700

88 YONGE ST.

TORONTO



MRS. THOMAS DAY, Of Toronto, formerly Miss Carmen Dupuis, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Dupuis, of Ottawa. Mr. Day is the son of Mr. James E. Day, K.C., and Mrs. Day, Toronto.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross are entertaining at tea for General Jan Christian Smuts, of South Africa, on Friday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith, with Mrs. Smith's brothers, Mr. George Hees and Mr. Rathbun Hees, all of Toronto, left last week for New York.

Mrs. George Francis, of Toronto, left on Thursday of this week for Nassau.

Miss Morna Peters, of Ottawa, was in Toronto last week for Mrs. F. L. Coulson's dance and guest of Mrs. Coulson.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Wright have been in Ottawa, guests of Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood.

Miss Katharine Ryan, of Winnipeg, will be in Toronto for Miss Lenore Gooderham's wedding.

Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Toronto, entertained at tea on New Year's day.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen A. Aitken, of Montreal, have been holiday visitors in Toronto, guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon Osler.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Campbell, of Montreal, have been Christmas holiday visitors in Toronto.

Mrs. Eric Phillips, of Oshawa, was hostess at a delightful dinner party on Saturday of last week.

Mr. Barry Hayes, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week and later went with his guests to dance at the Mayfair Club.

Professor and Mrs. J. C. McLennan, of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, are at Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Mrs. MacGregor Young, of Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Margaret Young, left on Friday of last week to sail for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Innes and Miss Kathleen Innes and Mr. Graham Robertson, of Hamilton, were in Toronto for Mr. W. L. Christie's dance on Christmas night, at his residence in Chestnut Park.



A VANCOUVER BRIDE Margaret Keith, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. E. King, Vancouver, who was married on Dec. 7th to Mr. Richard Pflum Shaw, son of Mrs. Shaw and the late E. V. Shaw of San Francisco. The bride is a niece of the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. King, of Ottawa, and a granddaughter of the late Senator G. G. King, of New Brunswick.

onto for Mr. W. L. Christie's dance on Christmas night, at his residence in Chestnut Park.

Mrs. W. B. Northrup, of Ottawa, was a holiday visitor in Toronto, guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. O'Connell, of Oriole Gardens.

Mrs. Arthur Rogers was in Montreal from Winnipeg to spend Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Lawson and Mr. Lawson. Miss Enid Rogers, who accompanied her mother, went to Ottawa to be the guest of Mrs. Edward Bremner.

Miss Kathleen McMurrich spent Christmas with her brother, Mr. Ronald McMurrich, and Mrs. McMurrich, in Gananoque.

Mrs. H. K. Hobkirk, of Bridgewater, N.S., was recently the guest in Toronto of Mrs. W. H. Mara.

Miss Maud Edgar, of Montreal, has been a holiday visitor in Toronto, guest of her sister, Mrs. George Evans.

Miss Margot Howland, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on January 2 before the Bishop Strachan School Old Girls' dance.

Hon. W. D. Black and Mrs. Black, with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Strader, of Ottawa, spent Christmas in Toronto.

Mrs. Hamilton Burns, of Toronto, and Mrs. Stewart, of Perth, Ontario, spent the Christmas season in New York and Washington, D.C.

Miss Grace Despard, Miss V. Franklin Jones, Miss Kathleen Gibbons, Miss Marion McDowell, Miss Betty Rous, Miss Isobel Griffith, Miss Eleanor Gibson, Miss Jean Jennings, Miss Edith Northgrave, all of Toronto, went to Hamilton for the Southam-Greene dance on Thursday night of last week.

Miss Dorothy Thayer, of Toronto, entertained at an informal small house dance last week. Mrs. Thayer wore a black lace and georgette gown, and Miss Thayer was in pale green satin. The house was decorated with Christmas reds and greens. The guests included: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cameron, Miss Nancy McDougald, Miss Betty Ellsworth, Miss Margaret Huestance, Miss Marjorie Medland, Miss Lillian Meighen, Miss Margaret Hunt, Miss Grace Matthews, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Ruth Pearce, Miss Mary M. Robertson and Miss Gertrude McQuig.

Miss Evelyn Stagg, of Brockville, is spending the holiday season in Port Arthur, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Matthews.

Miss Marjorie Jarvis, of Toronto, and Miss Stephanie Jarvis, of New York, were in Quebec for the marriage of their brother, Mr. George S. Jarvis, to Miss Adery Carter, which took place at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity on Saturday afternoon, December 28, at half-past two o'clock.

Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, will hold her New Year's reception at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Thursday, January 9, from 4.30 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Ramsay Montizambert, of Toronto, has been visiting Mrs. Savage in Montreal and later will visit her sister, Mrs. Scott, in Quebec.

Mrs. Stewart Jarvis, of Toronto, entertained at bridge on Friday of last week for the bride-elect, Miss Lenore Gooderham.

Mr. John Morgan, of Cambridge University, is the guest in Toronto of Mrs. J. D. Warde.

Mrs. Vaux Chadwick, of Toronto, entertained at a bridge on Saturday night of last week.

Mr. W. L. Christie, of Chestnut Park, Toronto, entertained two hundred guests most delightfully at his residence on Christmas night. The rooms were all exquisitely decorated with flowers, plants in bloom, and Christmas colors. Mr. Christie's guests included: Mr. George Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hendrie, Mr. J. Christie, Miss Katharine Christie, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, the Misses Osborne, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Huntly Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Heighington, Major and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. R. McKellar, Dr. and Mrs. Smirle Lauson, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fleming, Mrs. Ronald Cumming, of London, England, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Beardmore, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Miss Elsie Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Ince, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Band, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Beque, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Crowther, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fergie, Miss Winifred Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leacock, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Greey, Mr. and Mrs. David Dick, Mr. E. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Loundes, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton, Mrs. Roy Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Magann, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Capreol.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Cottrell, Warren Road, Toronto, entertained at a Christmas tea on Saturday afternoon of last week, Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell receiving in the drawingroom, which was done with Columbia roses. Mrs. Cottrell wore a becoming French frock of black silk net and diamond and pearl ornaments. The buffet table, in the dining-room, was done with a pointe de Venise cloth, red roses and tall red

candles in silver candelabra. The guests included, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Sir Thomas and Lady White, General and Mrs. D. C. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White, Hon. W. H. Price, Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Peter White, Mr. C. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Irish, Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Mr. and Mrs. John Lash, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. Fred MacKelcan, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hogens, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Buson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Alley, Mrs. Norman McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rundle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. D'Eyncourt Strickland, of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Portt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swabey, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Swabey spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. W. Bright at Niagara Falls.

At the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, on Saturday, December 28, at half past two o'clock, the marriage took place of Adery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Badl Carter, of Quebec, to Mr. George Stephen Jarvis, son of the Very Rev. Canon Arthur Jarvis and Mrs. Jarvis, of Toronto. The bridegroom's father, assisted by the Very Rev. Archdeacon F. G. Scott, godfather of the bridegroom, officiated. The church was attractively decorated with palms and ferns and Christmas colors. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in a gown of ivory chiffon velvet made in Juliette style, with high collar of white net and sleeves falling from



MRS. HERBERT DRUMMOND Prominent Vancouver hostess, who has been extensively entertained prior to her departure for Europe in the New Year.

the elbow. She carried a bouquet of roses and lily-of-the-valley. The bridal attendants were in crepe backed satin gowns in the same style as that of the bride, and carried small muffs with orchids. Their hats were of satin with large bows. Miss Norah Carter, maid of honor, was in green and carried yellow orchids; Miss Margaret Carter was in red, with white orchids, and Miss Rhoda Bird, of Barrie, Ontario, was in gold and had mauve orchids. Mr. E. Jarvis, of Winnipeg, acted as best man to his brother, and the ushers were Messrs. Jack Carter, Tom Carter, Harry Jarvis and Kenneth Carter. Mrs. Carter, mother of the bride, was gowned in midnight blue georgette with lace jacket and hat to match. Miss Marjorie Jarvis, sister of the bridegroom, wore eggshell georgette crepe with hat to match. Following the ceremony at the Cathedral a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents in Grande Allee. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis later left for Washington and New York, the bride in a tweed ensemble, a squirrel coat and smart brown hat. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis will reside in Toronto on their return.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Coulson, of Toronto, entertained at a dance at the Hunt Club, on Friday night of last week, in honor of their daughter, Miss Marion Coulson, who was charming in coral pink tulle with shower bouquet of orchids, with slippers to match. Mrs. Coulson was smart in black and gold with gold slippers. Miss Morna Peters was in flame moiré with tulle and wore slippers to match. Mr. and Mrs. Coulson's many guests included, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barker, Miss Susan Ross, Miss Anne Osler, Miss Frances Beardmore, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Miss Ruth Vaughan, Miss Elizabeth Fisk, Miss G. Grayson Smith, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Miss Mary Tudhope, Miss Norah Eaton, Miss Dorothy Grant, Miss Margaret McCausland, Miss Norah Findlay, Miss Charlotte Macklem, Mr. and Mrs. John Easson, Miss Frances Wood, Miss Jean Harper, Miss Betty Richardson, Miss Doris Stockdale, Miss Sylvia Cayley, Miss Lorna Begg, Miss Bernice Andrews, Miss Patricia Watson, Miss Isobel Weir, Miss Mary Staunton, Miss Louise Dewar, Miss Adele Taylor, Miss Betty Mackay, Miss Anne Rast, Miss Ruth Lyon, Miss Rosemund Marsh, Miss Frances Irving, Miss Mary Glennie, Miss Helen Glennie, Miss A. Saunders, Miss Betty Reed, Miss L. Hoskin, Miss Charlotte Turner.

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He needs to open no furnace door, he makes no trips to and from the cellar to tend a furnace.

And he could rise from his comfortable chair, don his outdoor clothes and be away for hours, knowing that all the time, the same automatic control would keep a uniform temperature in the home until his return. Gone that injunction—"Have a look at the furnace in an hour or so."

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

The marriage of Marian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall, of Ottawa, and grand-daughter of the late J. Lorne McDougall, and the late Mrs. McDougall, to Mr. W. Bradley Granger, of London, Ont., son of the late James Granger and Mrs. Granger, of London, took place on Saturday afternoon, December 21, at the residence of the bride's parents on Parkdale Avenue. The drawing room was decorated with festoons of southern smilax, and at one end tall standards filled with chrysanthemums and roses, and holly, palms and ferns. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Woodside, D.D. As the bride entered the room with her father, who gave her away, the bridal march from Loehengrin was played by Mrs. Jack Meikle. The bride wore a gown of white moire, with a train, a long veil of net and Venetian point lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by Miss Sybil Rhodes, of Halifax, N.S., who wore a lovely gown of mouseline de soie, a small velvet turban, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Little Miss Sue Kenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Kenny, of Buckingham, Que., a cousin of the bride, acted as flower girl in a dainty white frock. She carried a colonial bouquet. The bride was also attended by four small pages, Master Charlie Kenny, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Kenny, of Buckingham, Que.; Master Sam Grange, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grange, of Ottawa; Master James Kenny, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kenny, of Buckingham, all three cousins of the bride, and Master Russell Smart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smart, of Ottawa. The pages were dressed alike in white velvet trousers with white silk blouses, and white stockings with black shoes. Mr. Sanford Granger, of Montreal, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Mrs. McDougall, mother of the bride, was gowned in black and taupe net appliqued in gold, a black hat, and corsage bouquet of orchids. Mrs. J. M. MacLaren, of Buckingham, an aunt of the bride, was in black velvet with a black felt hat and corsage bouquet of orchids; and Mrs. Fred Kenny, aunt of the bride, of Buckingham, wore a French gown of brown velvet with a brown hat.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Granger left for New York to sail for Bermuda, where they will spend a few weeks before taking up their residence in London. Going away the bride wore a smart costume of claret colored crepe dress, a coat of the same shade with mink, and a felt hat to match. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Frederick Hunt, of New York, and Miss Sylvia Granger, of Toronto, both sisters of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dochstader, of Kitchener, brother-in-law and sister of the bridegroom, and the groom's brother, Mr. Sanford Granger, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lancaster are again at the Chateau St. Louis, Quebec, after some time spent in Virginia and New York.

Lady Pope, of Ottawa, was a Christmas visitor in Montreal, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Perry.

Mrs. I. W. Killam, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week for Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Symington, formerly of Winnipeg.

Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Sharples, of Quebec, spent Christmas at Riverbend with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Coote Stanley.

Mrs. J. A. Osborne, of Ottawa, entertained recently at tea for her debutante daughter, Miss Marjorie Osborne. Mrs. Osborne was gowned in black velvet and sequins with a corsage bouquet of roses and lily-of-the-valley. The debutante wore a French gown of shrimp lace and carried a bouquet of Opheila roses, violets and lily-of-the-valley. The tea table was done with a flit lace cloth and a silver vase full of dawn and sunset roses. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. G. D. Robertson and Mrs. C. F. McGillivray, and the toasts were cut by Mrs. A. E. Bond and Mrs. E. D. Hardy. The assistants were, Miss Jean Allen, Miss Elsa Carruthers, Miss Francis King, Miss Gertrude Bowie, Miss Margaret Summers, Miss Eileen Bond and Miss Alison Hardy.

Mrs. Douglas Cowans, of Montreal, left directly after Christmas day for St. Margaret, where, with her children, she remained till after the New Year.

The Speaker of the Senate and Mrs. Bostock gave a delightful dance on Monday night of last week at the Country Club, Ottawa, for their debutante daughter, Miss Ruth Bostock. Mrs. Bostock was gowned in sapphire blue moire velvet. Miss Bostock was in white flowered silk, and carried white

carnations. Roses and pink chrysanthemums were used to decorate the reception rooms and chrysanthemums in the ballroom. About one hundred and fifty guests were present.

Major and Mrs. Hartland MacDougall, of Montreal, were in Quebec for the week of Christmas, guests of Lieutenant-Col. J. H. Price and Mrs. Price, their son-in-law and daughter.

Colonel and Mrs. Edouard H. Tellier have announced the engagement of their daughter, Claire, to Mr. Laval Fortier, barrister, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fortier, of Quebec.

Mr. James Crowdy, who recently returned to Ottawa from Alaska, is leaving for Scotland to be the guest of his



AT DOMINICA
His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada photographed at Dominica, British West Indies, with two girls in the old native costumes of the island. On his left is Miss Devenport and his right Miss Chand. His Excellency and Lady Willingdon are touring the West Indies and will return to Canada early in the New Year.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

brother-in-law and sister, the Hon. Kenneth Weir and Mrs. Weir, the latter formerly Miss Lucy Crowdy.

Mr. and Mrs. Curzon Dobell, of Montreal, spent the holiday season in Quebec with Mr. and Mrs. William Dobell, at Boisfranc, St. Louis Road.

Mr. and Mrs. William Van Horne, of Toronto, were Christmas visitors in Montreal, guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Van Horne.

Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Brock, of Westmont, left on the 25th of December for California where they will spend the month of January.

Mrs. H. H. Sharples, of Montreal, and Miss Muriel Gallagher, of Quebec, who have been spending three months in Paris, spent the holidays at St. Moritz, and have left for the South of France where, at Cannes, they will spend the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. Adrian Law, of Quebec, and her two sons, Anthony and Stewart, spent the holidays in Ottawa with Judge and Mrs. Audette.

The marriage of Sir Anthony Lindsay-Hogg to Miss Frances Doble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Doble, of London, England, formerly of Montreal, took place on December 16, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, England, very quietly, owing to the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Nora Lindsay-Hogg, having been killed in the hunting field last month. There was no reception after the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Sibbitt, of Ottawa, recently entertained at a dance at the Chateau Laurier, to introduce their two daughters, Miss Margaret and Miss Kathleen Sibbitt. Mr. and Mrs. Sibbitt, the latter wearing a handsome gown of green panne velvet, and carrying a bouquet of American beauty roses, received in the small reception room in the Quebec suite which was decorated with holly, evergreens and pink roses. Miss Margaret and Miss Kathleen Sibbitt received with their parents, the former in a pretty gown of white chiffon with

bouquet of pink roses and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Kathleen was in ivory satin with pearl and crystal ornaments and carried yellow roses, mauve sweet peas and lily-of-the-valley. The house guests were Miss Ethel Steedman, of Montreal, who was in black velvet; Miss Marjorie Publow, of Kingston, who wore a French gown of green crepe and Miss Marguerite Canill, of Kingston, in green chiffon with a rhinestone girdle. A buffet supper was served at midnight to the two hundred guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Angus, of Montreal, have been spending the Christmas holidays in Saint John, N.B., guests of Mrs. Angus's parents, Mayor and Mrs. White.

Mrs. Charles O'Connor entertained at dinner in honor of her niece, Miss Nanno Toller, at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club on Monday, December 23rd, before



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Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hamburg's reception and musicale the other Saturday at the Hamburg Conservatory, was a delightful week-end event, and a most successful one in every way. Mr. and Mrs. Hamburg received with Mr. Goza de Kresz, Mr. Mikon Blackstone, and

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Mr. Harry Adaskin and Mrs. Adaskin at the entrance to the Concert Hall, Mrs. Hamburg a picturesque and charming hostess in a black taffeta period gown with full skirt and close-fitting bodice, and panel of rhinestones, a flower-embroidered silk shawl with long fringes, and for ornament long silver earrings. She wore green slippers. Mrs. Adaskin wore a gown of lace with necklace of sapphires. Those present on this interesting occasion included the Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey, who are in Toronto from Washington, for the holidays, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Professor Maurice Halton, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, Lady Gage, Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Miss Mortimer Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Grant, Hon. Newton Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. W. A. Kemp, Mrs. George Dickson, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fleming, Principal and Mrs. Malcolm Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. George Nasmith, Mrs. Frank MacKelcan, Miss Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Denton Massey, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rundle, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Tovell, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Holt Gurney, Mrs. Carson McCormick, Sir William and Lady Hearst, Mrs. Gordon Crean, Dr. and Mrs. Duncan Graham, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. L. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clemes, Mrs. Alex. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, Mrs. T. J. Clark, Mrs. E. P. B. Johnston, Mrs. E. Baird Ryckman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Allen, Miss Wood, Mrs. C. E. Burden, Colonel and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Russell, Dr. and Mrs. H. Speakman, Mr. and Mrs. James Miln, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fennell, Dr. and Mrs. Bantling, Mr. and Mrs. Armington, of Paris, France.

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Children of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nixon, New Liskeard, Ont.



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
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TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 4, 1930

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Let's Keep Our Best Brains at Home!

Exodus of Young Canadians With Technical and Scientific Training, Educated at Great Expense to Canada, Is Nothing Less Than National Reproach—What the Technical Service Council Is Doing to Remedy This Situation

By A. R. Randall-Jones

IT IS ill for any country when its best and mostly highly-trained brains are forced to emigrate—to seek in other lands the work for which they are best fitted, but which from whatever cause, is denied them at home.

That is what has been happening in Canada at any rate until very recent days indeed, to an extent that has been not only a national calamity but something perilously akin to a national reproach. In every direction Canada is striving to educate her young men with increasing efficiency along scientific and technical lines. But, until last year, no systematized attempt had been made to provide for the prompt and practical utilization of that specialized education in Canadian industry.

The consequence is that thousands of graduates of our schools and colleges, educated at great expense to Canada, have gone to other countries—particularly to the United States—to seek, and to find, employment. This, of course, is all wrong. The young Canadian wants to remain a Canadian—not to be an expatriate all his life long. But he wants an opportunity to make a living. And how is he to gain that opportunity if, on completion of his expensive education, he is told (in effect) that there is no place for him and his special training and knowledge in the industrial life of his native land?

So, in startlingly large numbers, he has been constrained to find his market elsewhere. The fact that he succeeds in finding that market in other countries—and especially in the United States—proves conclusively that his services have a value, even though industry in this country may have been slow to recognize it. If, in other lands, the advantages to be derived from the utilization of the technically and scientifically trained brain in industry are recognized and appreciated, why has it been otherwise in Canada? Most likely for the same reasons that, for too long, inspired the lethargic attitude of all too many of our industrial concerns towards the vitally important question of the value of research in industry.

However, horizons are enlarging today. Many of our industries are organizing themselves to take fuller advantage of the facilities offered by the National Research Council, the Ontario Research Foundation and similar technical bodies. And the Technical Service Council, although it is not much more than a year old, has already done considerable, and bids fair to do vastly more, in the direction, not only of stemming the exodus of young Canadians of the type of which we are speaking, but also of bringing home to industry at large, with a cogeneity that had not been previously attempted, some adequate sense of the benefits that may reasonably be expected to accrue to it from the application thereto of technically trained brains.

The Technical Service Council owed its inception, in large measure, to the Rev. Dr. Cody whose civic spirit and vision have been so often, and in so many directions, exemplified. In April, 1927, he gave a dinner at the National Club, Toronto, at which the necessity for such a body, the objects it should have in view and the means by which it was suggested that such objects should be attained were tentatively outlined to a number of representatives of industry, commerce and finance as well as of technical organizations.

As a result, the Council assumed concrete shape, with the following four correlated objects in view: First, to retain for Canada young Canadians educated along technical and scientific lines; secondly, to bring graduates of universities and technical institutes into practical contact with Canadian industry; thirdly, to submit to universities the recommendations of industry concerning scientific courses; and, fourthly, to aid industry in its technical and scientific employment problems.

The Council, as a whole, was constituted of Canadians who were willing to give of their time and experience in directing a paid secretary, whose main duties were defined as consisting, in the first place, of visiting and becoming, as

thoroughly as possible, acquainted with the undergraduates of technical institutions and scientific colleges, to the end that he might counsel with them and their professors and study their inclinations and qualifications; and, secondly, of visiting the manufacturing plants, so that he might know the plant managers and executives and discussing with them the possibilities of the Council; of ascertaining, if possible, where technical knowledge and experience might be more fully utilized, and, when an opening should develop, of recommending and arranging interviews between the employer and the man available, who might, in his opinion, be best fitted for such work.

The Council looked on the whole effort as a patriotic experiment that could not be practically tried out in a less period than three years. The amount estimated as necessary to finance the undertaking for that period was put at \$30,000 and an appeal, productive of that amount, was addressed to business concerns and individuals known to have at heart the promotion of Canada's future and the retention for the service of Canada of technically and scientifically trained Canadians. When the amount so subscribed has been exhausted, the matter will come up for further arrangement, if the experiment shall have appeared to have justified itself, as to which, in view of the results already attained, there would look to be little doubt.

From what has been already said, it is obvious that, in such an enterprise, an immense deal must depend on getting the right man for director and secretary, as that official must necessarily represent the works of the machine. In such circumstances, the Council must be accounted fortunate in the fact that, last year, it was able to induce Lt. Col. R. E. Smythe, D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc., to undertake the very arduous work devolving on the holder of the offices named. While still an undergraduate at the University of Toronto, he had taken an interest in the whole subject of the college-trained Canadian in relation to Canadian industry, and had, in fact, served on a committee of the Engineering Institute of Canada that was designed to forward the objects which the Technical Service Council later came into existence to advance. Col. Smythe, who graduated in civil engineering, was himself one of the college-trained expatriates, having occupied a position with an industrial concern in Detroit before accepting his present post.

The advisory board of the Technical Service Council consists of Rev. Dr. Cody (hon. chairman), Sir John Aird (hon. treasurer) and Messrs. T. A. Russell, C. A. Magrath and S. R. Parsons. The last named gentleman is also chairman of the executive committee, succeeding in that capacity the late Sir Edward Kemp, to whose generosity

and untiring interest the organization owed much; while the other members of the executive are Messrs. Balmer Neilly (vice-chairman), E. M. Ashworth, G. C. Bateman, Robt. A. Bryee, A. P. Costigane, H. E. T. Hultain, J. C. MacFarlane, John Stadler, J. E. Walsh and Melville P. Wright.

In June of last year, the Council established, at No. 15 Queen's Park, Toronto, its offices which were supplied and furnished by the Ontario Government. In this connection, it should be mentioned that the movement which the Council personifies has had, from the outset, the warm sympathy and approval of Premier Ferguson who is always alert (as the part which his Government played in the establishment of the Ontario Research Foundation evidenced) to seize an opportunity of furthering the collaboration of science with industry.

Incidentally, it may be added with truth that it is only in so far as such collaboration is attained that, on the one hand, young Canadians will be encouraged to persist in the acquisition of scientific and technical knowledge, and, on the other, Canadian industry enabled to hold its own in the days of increasing, and even fierce, competition in which we are living. In Great Britain, in the United States, in Germany, in all the forward-looking countries of the world, the inevitable close relationship between industry and science is being more and more keenly appreciated. In Canada, we have yet a big leeway to make up in this respect; and it behooves us to see to it that we lose no time in making it up by every means at our command. Of such means the Technical Service Council is going to prove (if one mistakes not) neither the least speedy nor the least sure.

Naturally enough, as soon as the Council got fully organized, a huge amount of "spade work" presented itself. During the early months a study was made of many of the larger industries in Canada and the United States as to methods of obtaining and employing young men with technical training. At a later date studies were made of methods employed by several of the larger universities in placing their graduates, and other problems relating to vocational guidance and training. Thus much information from the viewpoints of both industry and educational institutions was obtained. Then a survey was made of university alumni lists, the results of which indicated that the percentage of graduates from science faculties of Ontario universities living and working outside of Canada was approximately seventeen per cent. In one university, for the graduating classes of 1925 and 1926, the percentage was approximately twenty-five per cent. working outside of Canada.

(Continued on Page 28)



LT.-COL. R. E. SMYTHE, D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc.
Director and Secretary of the Technical Service Council which is doing so much to bring science and industry into closer relations.

Oil Restriction

Hopeful Signs Appear as Serious Effort is Made to Attack Problem

BY LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

MANY industries are at present concerned with the problem of restriction of output, and endeavours in this direction are particularly conspicuous at the moment in the tin, tea and rubber industries. In the case of these commodities the chief difficulty lies in the number of small independent producers, a difficulty further complicated by the conflict of nationality.

In the oil industry restriction is also a policy receiving considerable attention, but so far, despite the comparative simplicity, due to the small number of people who control the sources of production, restriction plans have been transient, and permanent co-operation seems almost impossible to attain. Few as the controllers of oil production are, they seem to have a full endowment of the combative qualities and prefer to resort to all the devices of economic warfare, in spite of the waste it involves, rather than enter into any scheme of rational production and distribution of this precious mineral.

In his speech to the American Petroleum Institute, at its recent meeting in Chicago, Sir Henri Deterding made another appeal for co-operation in the oil industry and addressing an American audience he ventured to say that the time would come when they would be importing at a high price the very commodity which they were now exporting at a low price. Meanwhile he hinted that the reckless American system, or lack of system, of production was giving non-American producers to consider methods to safeguard themselves against present American undercutting of prices and also against scarcity in the future.

Together with these admonitions to the American producers, Sir Henri Deterding advocated world co-operation. The industry as a whole should be treated impersonally and scientifically; the main objective should be high quality. Producing areas should be free from competition from imported oil, a competition which would only lead to complications of State interference. Personal idiosyncrasies and vanity of oil magnates should give place to joint action through appropriate organizations.

How far Sir Henri's proposals are likely to be carried out it is difficult to predict. The success of any scheme lies not alone in its excellence, but in the nature and interests of those who have to carry the proposal into effect. In the United States at least, oil is not easily associated with intelligent co-operation.

Without abandoning any scepticism which the past has engendered some hopeful signs are none the less discernible. First, Sir Henri Deterding is hardly likely to have ventured upon such an important public announcement without a well founded belief that some sympathetic notice would be taken of it. Secondly, the Directors of the American Petroleum Institute have set up a special committee to explore methods of instituting machinery for unifying both production and distribution, and, where unification is not possible, to draw up agreements having virtually the same effect. Thirdly in certain parts of the U. S. A. voluntary restriction has recently been re-imposed, and certain so-called "independent" producers have come within the scope of these restrictions.

The total result of the recent American restriction, has been a reduction in output of about 250,000 barrels a day, and the daily average production of 2,870,000 barrels of crude oil in the middle of October had fallen to 2,620,000 by the middle of November. For the time being there is equilibrium in the U.S.A. between production and consumption. However effective the new endeavours may be, huge stocks of oil now existing will prevent any immediate benefit resulting to producers. For the nine months January to September of this year American oil production, plus imports gave an excess of 64,000,000 barrels over home demand and exports. This would not be so serious, but the actual stock on hand at the end of September was more than ten times that volume, and equivalent to about seven months production. Fortunately, those who are working

(Continued on Page 28)

GOLD & DROSS

ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Alberta Pacific Grain seems to me to be selling at pretty attractive prices just now and I was considering taking a flyer in it if you think there is a chance of profit. I wouldn't mind holding but of course I wouldn't mind quick action either. I hear the company is in a good position; are there any other factors which I should know about and would you advise me to buy?

—H. H. S., Montreal, Que.

No, I wouldn't. It is true that the company's last report showed it to be in an exceedingly satisfactory position and that at 28½ the stock is selling around its low for 1929, as compared with a high of 67½, but there certainly are other factors to be taken into consideration.

In the first place, why pick a non-dividend-payer when sound common stocks with attractive possibilities of appreciation are available offering yields of well over 5 per cent. In the second place why buy into the grain group when an exceedingly beleaguered situation in this industry is hanging over the market?

Even a price-earning ratio of only 3.4—the company showed \$8.23 on the common for the year ended June 30 last—is insufficient, in my opinion, to warrant short-term buying. While dividend action would certainly seem to be warranted by earnings and by the company's position—surplus stood at \$1,726,784 in the last report—the directors are conservative and in view of the possibility of seriously decreased profits as a result of the short crop of 1929, they would naturally not wish to inaugurate a rate that could not safely be maintained.

The wheat situation in Canada is by no means untangled as yet, and while Alberta Pacific is one of the strongest and best managed of the Western companies in the field, I think that there are better speculative buys at the present time than its common stock.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please give me your opinion of Power Corporation of Canada common stock at present quotations. I know that you have favored it in the past and the present price looks all right, but I understand dividends are not regular.

—E. N. L., Vancouver, B.C.

Power Corporation common, now quoted around 71, has sold in 1929 as high as 139, and even at the latter price was not, I think, greatly over-discounting future possibilities in view of the remarkable record made by the company to date and its strong present position and prospects.

While the stock cannot yet be said to be on a regular dividend basis, you are possibly aware that the company has paid a dividend of \$1 per share in each of the last two

years, in addition to which in September last it declared a stock dividend of 5 per cent.

The company is well able to place the issue on a regular dividend basis at the present time should it choose to do so, but as it has a considerable expansion programme planned, it may conserve its cash to take care of this. Of course the course it is following is steadily strengthening the equity behind the common stock and the holders will benefit proportionately in due time.

In view of the lack of a regular immediate income, however, the issue should only be bought by one who is prepared to look to probable future appreciation in market value for his reward. Bought on this basis, I think the issue offers attractive possibilities.

A WORRIED HOLDER OF LINDSEY STOCKS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would very much appreciate it if you could give me any reasons for the recent break in the stock market, and any information regarding its extent and the probable results. If possible, I would like specific reference to the Lindsey issues; i.e., Falconbridge Nickel, Sherritt-Gordon, Sudbury Basin, and Ventures Ltd.

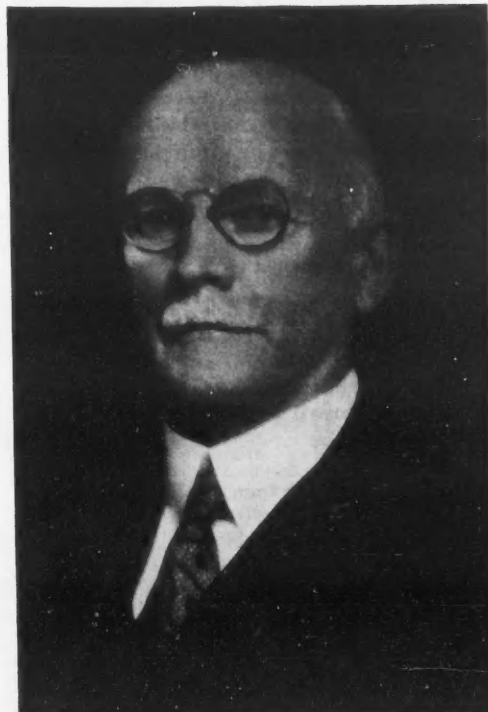
—T. H., Winnipeg, Man.

I assume you mean the break on the mining market. The factors which contributed are numerous and somewhat involved. At the outset it is necessary to admit that mining stocks had been considerably inflated over a long period. While partial deflation took place on two occasions there remained a degree of market enthusiasm in relation to mines which reflected that so evident in other markets. When the industrial markets and notably New York, collapsed the mining market went down in the general debacle.

With the sudden fall of all stocks professional shorts, each operating in his own field, exaggerated a condition which the opportunity invited. Thus it was found that sound stocks suffered with those which were largely based on hope and enthusiasm. A general lack of confidence set in. As each successive wave of selling hit the market holders of stocks were forced to liquidate even those shares which ordinary common sense would have counseled holding. The process became cumulative, a common phenomenon in panics.

Apart from general considerations of this nature there were certain factors which operated in the mining market. A great many people had been encouraged to trade on margin and these were early pushed out, having no trading reserve. Full advantage was taken of this basic weakness. Moreover, metal prices weakened at this inopportune moment. Silver, copper, lead and zinc began a decline, carrying grief into the

(Continued on Page 22)



S. R. PARSONS

Leading Canadian industrialist who succeeded the late Sir Edward Kemp as chairman of the executive of the Technical Service Council.

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GOLD & DROSS

A WORRIED HOLDER OF LINDSLEY STOCKS

(Continued from Page 21)

camp of many of the favorite trading issues. Even the golds suffered in the general decline, evidencing lack of confidence in the mining industry as a whole. Certain particular happenings, such as the inability of certain properties to meet dividends, were capitalized by an element which determined to make as much profit out of the opportunity as possible.

In particular reference to Falconbridge, Sherritt-Gordon, Sudbury Basin and Ventures it could be said that these interlocking interests suffered from the general condition and also from certain specific difficulties, not the least of which was the inter-relation of the holdings. Sherritt-Gordon after nearly twenty months of work, reported ore reserves which could not do better than equal the previous report. Computed earnings of \$5 per ton at 18 cent copper or \$3.50 per ton at 15 cent copper disappointed the mining world generally. It had been hoped that a much more optimistic report would issue. Granted that official figuring was conservatively done, granted that the 1,500 ton concentrator has ahead of it at least ten years' ore, granted that the company has one of the biggest base metal deposits in America, granted that it has \$2,000,000 in cash, a railway, a smelting contract and all the essentials for profitable production, the report rather succeeded in removing the imaginative element from the stock, partly on account of failure to report greater ore reserves and partly on account of the extremely conservative tone of the review.

Falconbridge next reported. From an engineering point of view the news issuing was excellent. From the speculative angle it was not so intriguing. Most people clamped their eyes on the estimated earnings of 20 cents a share on a 250 ton smelting unit and refused to look any further, despite the fact that there is a good chance of increasing production to 500 tons by the end of 1930. Further expansion, although it will involve further financing, is a possibility. It is doubtful if the company will be satisfied with a low rating in the nickel field, in view of the fact that it has a large orebody which has only been developed to a limited extent.

Sudbury Basin suffered in sympathy with Falconbridge, owing to its holding of 1,250,000 shares. Basin was further damaged by the decline in the price of zinc. It is, as you probably know, primarily a zinc deposit and when the London market dropped to the equivalent of \$4.40 per hundred pounds, all the zinc stocks, including Sherritt-Gordon, Hudson Bay, Amulet and Abana, to say nothing of Consolidated Smelters which had a big decline, felt the pressure of a public reaction fearing decline in actual or potential earnings. Sudbury Basin needs a report. There has been little official issued for several months and the public became tired of this situation, particularly when it became a question with many speculators of throwing some particular stock overboard.

Ventures, the mother of this group, had a natural reaction, despite its other outside interests, which include control of the main find at Opemiska, despite its participation with Smelters in the refinery, despite its part ownership of the Great Slave lead deposit, which is important. It is clear that some faith will be required to retain an interest in any or all of these stocks. It is equally clear that the group embraces practically every new deposit of outstanding interest developed in the past few years. There are ups and downs in the mining business and anyone can recognize that this is one of the low spots.

HOWEY AND ABANA

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have some Abana at 110 and 130 and Howey at 90 and 130. Do you think I will get my money out of these in the near future, or should I sell at a loss and buy something you suggest that will show me a quicker profit?

—R.T., Moncton, N.B.

My opinion is that Howey will become a paying mine, and at the prices you paid, assuming dividends, you are not badly off. The company starts production this month. If you can afford to be a little patient you will probably be rewarded at least to the extent of recovering your commitment. This company has quite definite chances of increasing its ore volume and its average values.

Abana's chances are less well defined. Being largely a zinc proposition there exists a reasonable doubt concerning earnings. However, the company is making plans to finance to production stage. The figures you paid average close to the one at which Abana officials are to offer new stock to shareholders. You are lucky in the sense that the great bulk of stock holders paid much more than you did.

There does not appear to be much chance of a market play in either of these stocks at this time. Issues with better prospects than either are selling at a discount. As your losses are not yet great you might consider changing over into the high-yield mining stocks.

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION ENGINEERING

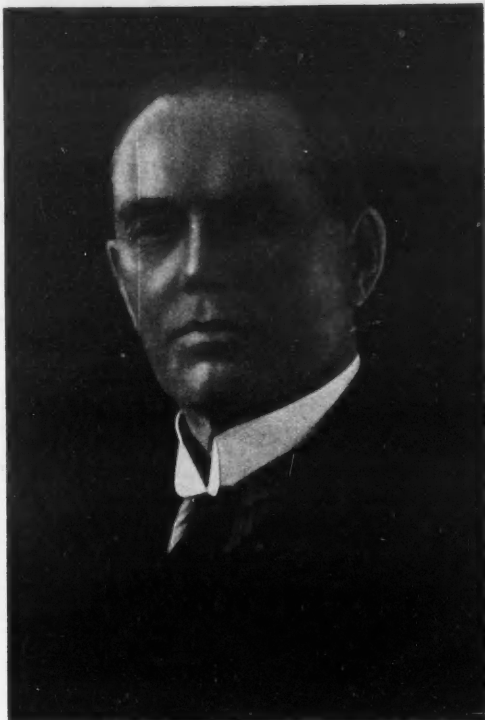
Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am holder of some common stock of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation, which as you know, has had a very unfortunate experience, particularly for people like myself who held the stock. I must admit that I received good advice from you on this stock on previous occasions, and I wish to thank you for it. I just heard the other day that the company had gone into liquidation and I would appreciate it very much if you could give me a brief comment on the present situation, and tell me what you think the outcome is likely to be.

—J.D., Montreal, Que.

I am afraid I cannot offer you very much in the way of encouragement at the present time. You are aware that the company has been in financial straits for some time and that it was recently placed in receivership, due to the inability of the management to meet current obligations.

It was thought a short time ago that the company would undertake re-financing, but efforts along this line have been futile, and a complete reorganization of the company itself will now be necessary. To what length this reorganization will go is as yet uncertain. However, the assets values of the company are well in excess of its liabilities and the earning power of a number of its subsidiaries is substantial, thus supporting recent statements to the effect that any split-up of the company itself will be found unnecessary.



SIR HERBERT S. HOLT

President of the Royal Bank of Canada, which has just issued its annual report showing total assets to have passed the billion mark. The bank's earnings for the year also set up a new high record, while material gains are reported in all important departments.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

As for the market behavior of both the preferred and common stocks of this company during the period of receivership, this will unquestionably continue to reflect the extreme uncertainty of the ultimate outcome, and I am afraid that little encouragement can be held out at the present time for those still holding these issues.

Present holders who plan to retain their equity throughout the reorganization should be prepared to meet an assessment both on the common and on the preferred. They will also face the probability of a long period of little activity until such a time as operations can again be placed on a profitable basis.

INVESTING \$1,000

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have at present about \$1,000 which I am desirous of investing in stocks, and would be greatly obliged to you for your advice in the matter. While naturally I wish to make the most of my investment, I realize that the longest odds cannot be obtained without taking a proportionate risk, and I would prefer something paying a fair dividend that would afford a reasonable margin of safety, and which, at the same time, would have a chance of appreciating over a long hold.

—B.E.L., Forest, Ont.

While I believe that most good common stocks should be selling well above their present levels a year or two hence, there is, unfortunately, a good possibility that they may be down below their present figures within the next few months. The near-term market outlook is very unpromising, and anyone who bought now would have to be prepared to disregard the possibility of further recessions.

A conservative policy, in my opinion, would be to invest your \$1,000 in a good bond or one or two preferred stocks for the present, and switch to common stocks when the outlook is a little clearer than it is now. I do not believe you would miss much in the way of market appreciation, and you would undoubtedly be a great deal safer.

The first mortgage bonds of Lake St. John Power and Paper are now selling to yield around 6½%, a very good return, I think, for a security of this kind. The company is earning a satisfactory margin over bond interest and sinking fund requirements, and there seems every likelihood that it will continue to do so. Attractive high-yield preferred issues are Canadian Hydro Electric Corporation and Canada Steamship Lines preferred issues. Both these are giving very good returns at current quotations, and I do not think there is any danger of suspension of dividends.

If you are determined to buy a common stock, I would suggest that of Canada Gypsum and Alabastine Limited, which is currently selling to yield around 6¼%. This company has done exceedingly well in the last few years and is to-day in a strong position, with bright future prospects. Over a period of years it should continue to forge ahead pretty steadily.

A RADICAL SPECULATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have \$450 that I can afford to take a chance with and I am thinking of putting it into Belding Hemingway Company common stock, as it is down so low at present. I understand the company has been having rather a hard time but is now making progress. If so, it might be the right time to get aboard. What do you think? All the information you can give me about the company will be very welcome, especially as to capitalization, dividends, and earnings.

—G. B., Winnipeg, Man.

You are correct when you say that the company has had a difficult time in recent years. However, it has probably now turned the corner, and, with any sustained improvement in the industry generally, should make further progress. Despite its brighter long term outlook, however, and the fact that the common is currently selling around 6, the stock cannot be classed as other than a radical long pull speculation. As you say that you are willing to take risks with your \$450, this might not be an unsuitable purchase for you. I presume that you have, of course, a well balanced investment list apart from this. If not, I would advise you to pick something a little more conservative than Belding Hemingway common.

The company was formerly a leading manufacturer of sewing silk, thread and embroidery silks, but latterly has been turning toward the production of broad silks and hosiery. Its outstanding capitalization consists of 1,093 shares of 7 per cent. cumulative \$100 par preferred and 415,032 of no par common, preceded by \$2,882,000 of funded debt. Dividends on the preferred stock, which the company

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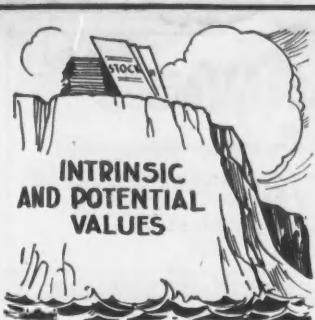
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has been engaged in purchasing and retiring for some time past, have been paid regularly. The last payment on the common stock was on May 1st, 1928. The trend of the company's earnings was downward from 1926 to 1928 inclusive, reflecting the disturbed conditions in the industry generally, as well as severe price competition.

For the year ended September 31st, 1928, the company sustained a deficit of \$426,033, as compared with net of \$521,952 or \$1.24 per common share in 1927, and \$797,292, or \$1.90 in 1926. It is probable that net for the fiscal year now ending will approximate 50 cents per share.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

Editor, Gold and Diamond:

I noticed in a recent issue that you advised against buying International Nickel at 33. This surprised me, as previously you had spoken very highly of this company. Why the change in viewpoint? Also, some time ago I bought some Wright Hargreaves at \$6 as the result of something I read in your columns. Do you now think this price was justified?

—N.D., St. Catharines, Ont.

There has been no basic change in my viewpoint on Nickel as a mine. There has been no occasion for such a change. The property is opening up splendidly, the wide gauge plans for the exploitation of the Frood go ahead according to schedule. It is without a doubt one of the biggest and best deposits in the world.

International Nickel has suffered in common with every other well distributed stock in a world-wide deflation of speculative values. Nickel has had to carry its share of the New York, London, Toronto and Montreal market collapses. It is traded on all important exchanges and in the late panic probably had to withstand broadsides from more directions than any stock that could be named. The fact that it lost fifty percent in quotations does not in any way affect the company's mining future. It was the stock market that collapsed, not the mine.

Wright Hargreaves at \$6 was not one of my recommendations. Nevertheless the price appeared at one time to be fairly well justified. The upper levels of the property were opening up well, the plans of the company called for increased production. Earnings were good. It suddenly developed a condition which could not very well be foreseen. Its neighbor, Lake Shore, was getting splendid results. Geological conditions as reported were excellent. What happened is what may happen to any mine. Science has not reached the point in mining where it can remove a certain risk. Most people recognize the fact of this risk before they commit their funds.

POTPOURRI

R. D., Vancouver, B.C. I do not consider the 7 per cent. bonds of CLARENDON PROPERTIES LIMITED, owning and operating the Claridge Apartments in Toronto, as being of the highest rank among real estate bonds. These bonds are currently quoted in Toronto at a substantial discount, and there is little market for them.

B. R., Sherbrooke, Que. I would class NIAGARA HUDSON POWER CORPORATION common as a speculative issue with interesting long-term possibilities. Although the company is a wholly logical combination of New York State utility companies, it was officially crowned upon at the time of its establishment by the governor of the state and this opposition has continued since. The result of this may be the restriction of its expansion to some degree, although there seems reason to believe that eventually the State of New York and this company will find a common ground for co-operation. The company is undoubtedly in a strong position strategically and, as already suggested, appear to offer quite attractive possibilities for a patient holder over a period of years.

F. A., London, Ont. LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY made a very good showing in the year ended August 31st, earnings showing a big improvement over the previous year, and the company's general position being substantially strengthened. It is doubtful, however, if results for the current fiscal year will shape up as well. Various factors have combined to shut off a good deal of the export market to Lake of the Woods and other Canadian milling companies, and the domestic market will have to be relied on to furnish a very large part of these companies' earnings. This means, of course, that there will be very strong competition for business and profits may be adversely affected.

B. N., Hamilton, Ont. DENISON MINES is not an investment in any sense. The company has acquired property on what is called the Worthington Offset on the north rim of Sudbury basin. There are believed to be some chances of this group of claims being favorably located. Surface exploration reported some fair indications. The company has not up to the present been willing to offer much information about its results or intentions, adopting the attitude that the necessary funds for their limited program of work was being privately secured. It is news to me that they have recently tried to finance publicly.

S. A., Winchester, Ont. CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES common offers possibilities in the light of a radical speculation for the long pull at current low quotations. A buyer should be willing to hold it over two or three years, however, as owing to the substantial reduction that will be shown in the company's earnings this year as a result of the grain tie-up and because of the unfavorable stock market outlook, there is not likely to be any marked appreciation in the price of this stock for a long time to come. The company is basically sound, however, is in a good financial position and enjoys able and progressive management, so that eventually it should work into a stronger earnings position in regard to the common stock.

W. E., Hamilton, Ont. The UNITED-CARR FASTENER CORPORATION is a manufacturer and distributor of metal fasteners including a complete line of automobile motor and aeroplane curtains, and operates in the principal countries of the world. This company also has a number of other products, and an efficient and progressive research department. The company's earnings for the six months ending June 30th, 1929, amounted to \$428,041, which was equivalent to \$1.71 a share on the company's 250,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. These earnings compare very favorably

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

with the 1928 full year's net of \$614,148 or \$2.46 a share. The company's financial condition is strong, with current assets of \$2,026,335, amounting to four times current liabilities of \$505,805. The first dividend on the company's common stock was declared on October 21st, 1929, when it was announced that the common had been placed on a \$1.20 annual basis by the declaring of an initial quarterly dividend of 30c a share payable on December 2nd to holders of record of November 15th, 1929.

C. W., Norwich, Ont. Very little change has taken place in the position of SUNSET MILLS LIMITED for a number of years. It is a holding company owning perpetual leases on 41 square miles of timber on Vancouver Island, on which the cruise shows approximately 70,000,000 feet, and on which no taxes have ever been permitted to go into arrears. Last year this property was held under option by interests understood to be closely allied to International Paper Company, but the option was not exercised. I understand that the cruise was satisfactorily checked up, but due to the unsettled conditions in the pulp and paper industry it was decided to postpone any action with regard to the purchase of the timber. The financial set up of the company has changed somewhat in that a small issue of 10 per cent. cumulative preference stock has been made to existing shareholders pro rata for the purpose of payment of the annual fees to the government. The issue amounts to somewhere between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Apparently the company is in a satisfactory position, and eventually when the timber limits are disposed of, the shareholders should do well.

W. M., Kitchener, Ont. The reason for the current low quotations on BRAZIL GOVERNMENT bonds is the rather serious economic situation into which the government has got itself in its efforts to maintain the market for Brazil's principal product, coffee. The Brazilian Government is facing a very difficult financial situation as the result of this, and its position may get worse before it is better. Therefore it would not appear to be the path of wisdom to purchase more of these bonds, unless the amount that you will have in the issue will represent only a very small proportion of the total funds at your disposal.

G. C., Montreal, Que. I would not advise the purchase of CANADIAN BREWING CORPORATION at present prices, despite the very impressive yield obtainable. Extreme competition has developed in the brewing industry, and you will note that last year Canadian Brewing Corporation earned its dividend by the very slightest of margins, showing \$2.05 earned per share as against \$2 dividend requirements. While the company is excellently managed and has made satisfactory progress, the outlook for increased earnings is not particularly encouraging.

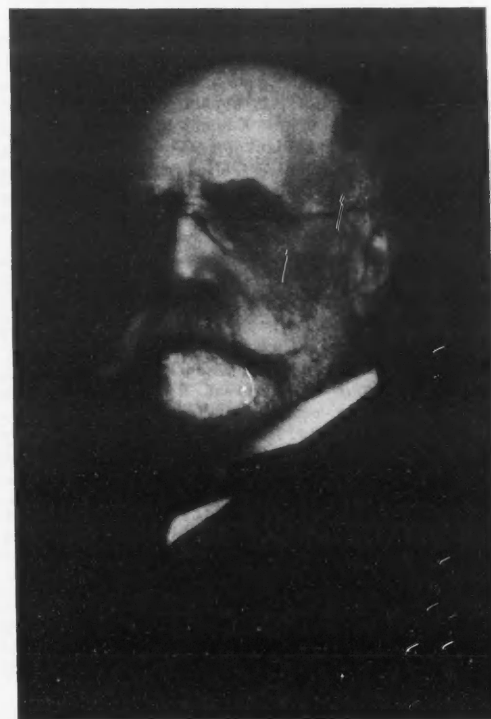
R. M., Moncton, N.B. FAST AIR SERVICE TRANSPORT COMPANY LIMITED was incorporated in 1929, to own and operate air ports in Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, to provide all kinds of transportation service and to organize flying schools. My last report on the company stated that it was negotiating for the purchase of its first air port property in Montreal. The company's capitalization consists of 20,000 outstanding shares of no par value, which were offered to the public on April 8th of this year at \$10 a share. Directors of the company are J. P. Galligan, J. LeBel, D. C. Gregoire, L. J. St. Jean, L. P. Aupick. The company's office is at 276 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. To the best of my knowledge, no market exists for the shares.

C. G., Belleville, Ont. The DIAMOND COAL COMPANY LIMITED suspended mining operations in 1913, and subsequently the bond-holders took charge of the property. I understand that nothing was left for shareholders, but I do not know whether or not anything was ever paid on the bonds. To determine definitely, I would suggest that you write to the Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited, at Calgary, Alberta, which was liquidator.

J. R., Guelph, Ont. I consider UNITED VERDE EXTENSION MINING COMPANY stock as distinctly unattractive at the present time. The probable short life of the ore reserves, combined with lack of any near term favorable development in copper are the chief reasons for this opinion. As you possibly know, the company owns 1,700 acres of copper ore bearing land and also has its own smelter. It has been officially stated that the reserves will last only until the end of 1931 at the present rate of production, but life may be extended by additional discoveries. The company has been a comparatively small earner in recent years. Due to higher metal prices income in 1928 amounted before depletion to \$3.21 a share compared with \$1.62 in 1927 and \$2.52 in 1926. It is estimated that earnings for the current year will amount to between \$4.50 and \$5 per share. The present dividend rate of \$4 is generous, but the strong financial condition of the company permits its continuance for a time. Reduction of the rate, however, seems to be a certainty in the future.

C. H., Brantford, Ont. There is no market at the present time for NORTHERN PAPER BOARD COMPANY common stock, which was all bonus stock, issued in connection with the preferred stock of Canadian Paper Board. It is impossible to determine what the shares are worth at the present time, and if you wanted to dispose of them about your only method would be to communicate with Johnston and Ward, Montreal, the investment banking house which handled the original issue of Canadian Paperboard stock.

D. J., Birch Hills, Sask. I would not recommend the purchase of shares of the NEAR-SHERITT MINING COMPANY at the present time, as its prospects are entirely too uncertain. There are plenty of well established mining operations into which you can put money without bothering about uncertain prospects.



W. G. GOODERHAM

President of the Bank of Toronto, which has just issued an exceedingly satisfactory report covering last year's operations. Excellent earnings gains are reported, and another feature of the report is the increase in the bank's paid up capital during the year. Total assets show a gain of nearly \$7,000,000.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Suggestions for January Investment

January is one of the most important interest and dividend payment months—within the next few days large sums will be so distributed throughout Canada. Many experienced investors are planning now for suitable channels in which to re-invest, thereby availing themselves of the comparatively low prices now prevailing.

Our January Bond List—now ready—offers many excellent opportunities for investing in high-grade Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities. Copy will be furnished upon request.

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Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Regina Vancouver
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Financial Editor, "Saturday Night": excellent way in which vital information regarding investments is handled in an impartial manner in your columns and believe that public of this nature is one of the greatest safeguards to the small investor who is not in a position to obtain full facts and often falls into the hands of "high pressure" salesmen. I have noted the

—A. D. H., Toronto, Ont.

Federal Fire



Insurance Company of Canada

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 Vice-President: H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.F.P.
 Managing Director: H. BEGG
 Directors: W. H. MARA, FRANK SHANNON, W. S. MORDEN, K.C., W. H. BUSCOMBE, W. G. HUTCHINSON, Superintendent of Agencies, GEORGE A. GORDON
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 A. Hurry, Manager.
 Assets exceed \$109,000,000

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Incorporated 1850
 Assets Dec. 31st, 1928
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 Full Canadian Deposit
 Canadian Department
 W. E. BALDWIN, Manager,
 Montreal



Security Over \$68,000,000 ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

Concerning Insurance

What Insurers Owe to Insured

Duty of Insurance Organizations to Take Steps to Bring Down Cost of Insurance

By GEORGE GILBERT

WITHOUT gainsaying that insurance companies, like other trading concerns, are entitled to a reasonable profit on their transactions, it may be pointed out that a moral responsibility also rests upon them to bring down the cost of insurance to a minimum by taking steps to prevent or reduce as far as possible the tremendous and largely unnecessary loss through fire, accident and disease.

It cannot be disputed that insurance companies as a whole are in possession of the best information as to how and why this loss occurs, and it is not too much to expect that they should charge themselves with the duty, to a greater extent than they do now, of being responsible for the formulation of methods for loss reduction or elimination.

In fire and casualty insurance, an earnest endeavour should be made to bring the loss—and consequently the insurance charge—down to a figure more like that already existing in the older countries. Unless the insurance interests bestir themselves in this direction, they may be regarded, as one of the leading insurance executives on this continent himself put it, to some extent *particeps criminis* in the death of those who are burned or suffocated by fire in the country every year, and also in the fatalities on our streets, highways and in industrial operations, as being responsible for the non-performance of the good which might be accomplished by the proper employment of the millions of dollars which are wasted in preventable fire and casualty losses.

It must be admitted that considerable progress has already been made along this line by the insurance interests. In the early days of insurance, the attitude of underwriters was that of the fatalist. It was assumed that the existing hazards were inevitable, and that all the insurance company should attempt to do was to fix the premium rates high enough to more than balance the losses and expenses of the business. To-day the fatalistic attitude has largely disappeared. It is now recognized that hazards may be reduced in all lines of insurance, whether fire, fire or casualty, and that insurance interests have a decided interest in efforts to bring about such reductions.

However, much yet remains to be done if insurance rates are to be brought more in line with those prevailing in the old land. On this continent there is still a tremendous amount of unnecessary loss caused by fire. The first pre-requisites in solving the problem of the unnecessary fire waste are adequate building codes properly enforced. It is now possible to construct fire-resistant or slow-burning buildings for almost every purpose in every part of the country, and the slight additional cost of such construction is soon overcome by savings in upkeep and insurance premiums.

The underwriting organizations are in a position to formulate such codes, and, it cannot be denied, have already done valuable work in getting safer building laws adopted in many centres. Nor can it be denied that in such efforts on behalf of the public welfare they often meet with much apathy or worse on the part of city and town councils. They have reason to become discouraged, too, when they find the so-called "city fathers" in some of our largest centres so callous as regards safety of life and limb as to vote special permission to influential property owners to erect non-fireproof apartment blocks, for instance, when nothing but fireproof structures are allowed by the civic by-laws. It takes time and effort to se-

cure the enactment of these safety ordinances in the first place, and to see them nullified in this way by the elected representatives of the citizens is disheartening, to say the least.

In spite of such set-backs, it remains for the insurance organizations to persist in the good work until the public are trained up to the point where they will not tolerate the over-riding of necessary safety requirements by those who may happen to occupy seats in the city or town council at the moment.

Sales of Life Insurance in Canada Continue to Increase

DURING the past twelve months, ending November 30, 1929, sales of ordinary life insurance in the Dominion of Canada show a 7 per cent. increase. This gain is shared by all the provinces except Alberta and Prince Edward Island, which show slight losses. The largest gain in the past twelve months, a 21 per cent. increase, was made by the colony of Newfoundland. British Columbia led the provinces with a 17 per cent. increase over the preceding twelve months. These figures are prepared and issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau at Hartford, Connecticut. This organization releases sales figures each month which show the progress of life insurance in all the provinces. The Bureau's figures are based on the experience of companies which on January 1, 1929, had in force 84 per cent. of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the Dominion.

Sales in the month of November show a 2 per cent. increase in the Dominion as a whole. This gain is shared by all but three of the provinces. Ontario, which pays for the largest volume of insurance of any province, shows a 1 per cent. gain while Quebec, which pays for the second largest volume, shows a 13 per cent. increase over sales in November, 1928.

During eleven months of 1929 Canada as a whole has paid for a volume of insurance 7 per cent. greater than in the same months of 1928.

The city figures reported vary widely. Quebec shows the largest monthly gain, sales reported in that city are 42 per cent. larger than in November, 1928. Hamilton shows the largest increase in the eleven-month period, a 25 per cent. gain. Vancouver follows closely with a 24 per cent. gain over eleven months of 1928.

Metropolitan Life Field Promotions in Canada

NEW promotions among the field employees of the Metropolitan Life are announced by the Canadian Head Office, as follows: C. W. Morris, agent at the Stratford, Ontario, district, is appointed assistant manager in the same district; William E. Crossley, manager at the Niagara Falls, Ontario, district, is appointed manager at the Mount Royal, Montreal, district; Alexander E. Herd, agent at the Edmonton, Alberta, district, is appointed assistant manager in the same district; Julien Tousignant, agent at the McGill, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Trois Rivières, Quebec, district; Frederick W. Nash, general assistant manager at the Canadian Territory, is appointed assistant manager at the Edmonton, Alberta, district; B. J. Blaukopf, agent at the Outremont, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Mount Royal, Montreal, district; William R. McEachern, general assistant manager in the Canadian Territory, is appointed manager at the Niagara Falls district; Rene Chalmers, agent at the Sherbrooke, Quebec, district, is appointed assistant manager at the Sherbrooke district; Eugene Waddell, agent at the Cartier, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager in the same district; J. H. Roy, agent at the Cartier, Montreal, district, is appointed assistant manager in the same district.

New Fire Hazard For Dwellings

THE pilot of a giant four motored Fokker plane, the largest ever built in the United States, lost control of his machine recently near Mineola, Long Island, and made a forced landing, skidding into two houses and then bursting into flames. The two houses caught fire and were destroyed along with the plane. This introduces a new fire hazard for dwellings.



E. H. HANLEY

Who has recently been appointed a Supervisor of Agencies by the North American Life Assurance Company. He has been connected with this company in different centres since 1919. Immediately prior to receiving this appointment he was Branch Manager of the company's Ottawa office.



EDWARD S. GRONAU

Who has recently joined the North American Life Assurance Company as Associate Manager at Montreal. He has an intimate knowledge of insurance conditions in the Province of Quebec, and is regarded as a valuable addition to the Company's expanding branch at Montreal.

"Life Insurance Day" on January 22nd

EVERY one is familiar with "Mother's Day" and "Father's Day" and other specially designated days of the year, but "Life Insurance Day," which is to be held on Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1930, is a new idea upon which all of the life insurance companies in Canada and the United States and the various life underwriters' associations are now concentrating their attention.

The purpose of "Life Insurance Day" is to focus the attention of the public upon all life insurance has done, is doing, and can do for every one; the outcome of which it is expected will be a keener public appreciation of life insurance, not only as protection and a builder of estates, but as a form of "thrift" and an investment which is worthy of serious consideration.

Travelers Fire Licensed in Canada

A DOMINION license has been issued to the Travelers Fire Insurance Company, a sister company of the well-known Travelers of Hartford, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of fire insurance, inland transportation insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, tornado insurance, insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas, automobile insurance excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons caused by an automobile, aviation insurance excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons caused by an aircraft, and insurance against intentional or other damage to, or loss of, property of any kind, real or personal. Hon. Geo. G. Foster, K.C., Montreal, Que., has been appointed the Company's Canadian chief agent.

To Experiment With New Radio Sets

IT IS announced that experiments with a short-wave telephone set, somewhat similar to the apparatus by means of which Bell Telephone Laboratories officials of New York recently talked from an aeroplane, over that city, to the Leviathan, 700 miles at sea, will be conducted by radio engineers of the Ontario Department of Forestry next spring.

One of the planes of the Provincial Air Service will be equipped with the set and, if it works satisfactorily, it will likely mean that other machines will be similarly decked out as an aid to communication in forest fire detection and suppression.

R. N. Johnston and Charles Ward, the two young radio engineers who will be in charge of the experiments, spent a couple of weeks last spring at the Bell Laboratories in New York. While there they saw the now-perfected Bell set in course of construction and, with the consent of the Bell people, picked up "many valuable pointers," as they express it, for their own radio experiments.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Will you kindly tell me whether the Ministers' Casualty Union, registered in the State of Minnesota, is a safe company with which to insure?

A client of mine has a sickness and accident policy with this company and he has also endowment life insurance, and I should be much obliged for any information you could give concerning it.

—E. H. London, Ont.
 Ministers' Casualty Union of Minnesota is not licensed in Canada, and I would accordingly advise against insuring with it.

In case of a claim, payment could not be enforced in Canada, but the claimant would have to go to Minne-

No Ticker Tape Worries

The dollars you put into life insurance are safe. They earn compound interest at a good rate on the investment portion of your deposit. They create an estate for your family that cannot be produced in any other way. They come back to you at a time of life when you need them most. They form the kind of investment that need never cost you a worry.

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HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



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Is the surest and most economical means of ensuring a successful career for your son or daughter. Example: You deposit a certain sum each year with the Company. When the time comes, the money is available for a complete university course. If, meanwhile, you die or become disabled (as defined in the policy), the Company will pay all the remaining premiums. If your child dies before age eleven, the money will be returned to you with 5 per cent. compound interest. Should he die after age eleven, the full amount of the policy—plus substantial profits—will be paid to you as ordinary insurance.



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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA, ONT.

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 The Commercial Life will be pleased to give rates and full particulars for any plan of life insurance. Offices at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary.

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sota to try to collect. That is why I would advise your client to buy what accident and sickness insurance he requires from a company regularly licensed to do business in this country, as in that event he would be able to enforce payment of valid claims in the local courts if necessary.

With regard to the policy of endowment life insurance referred to, I would have to have more information, such as name of company issuing the policy, and the length of time it has been in force, before expressing an opinion as to whether it would be advisable to continue it in force or not.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am trying to find out, exactly, if the reserve value of a life insurance policy is the cash surrender value.

And if a man applied to a life insurance company, for the reserve value of his policy, would he receive more or less than what is stipulated in the policy as the cash value?

Or if a man applied for the cash value, would he receive more than by applying for the reserve value?

I am aware that cash values of life insurance policies are based on the reserves of the policy, but the point that I am trying to be enlightened on is, are the reserve values of a life insurance policy exactly the same as the cash surrender values?

—W. R. Windsor, Ont.

While the term reserve value is often used as synonymous with cash surrender value or cash value, it does not really mean the same thing.

Whether you applied for the reserve value or the cash value, what you would receive would be the cash surrender value of the policy at the time the application was made.

Of course the cash value is based on the reserve maintained by the company on the policy, but the full reserve is not payable as a cash surrender value in the early years of the policy, as a deduction is made by way of a surrender charge.

The full reserve is not available as a rule until the policy has been in force for a more or less lengthy period, in some cases not until fifteen or more years have elapsed. The practice of the companies is not uniform in this respect.

In the case of one of the larger companies, cash values are granted after three annual premiums have been paid. These cash values consist of the full reserves less a surrender charge as follows: 3rd year, 25 per cent.; 4th year, 20 per cent.; 5th year, 15 per cent.; 6th year, 12 per cent.; 7th, 10 per cent.; 8th, 8 per cent.; 9th, 6 per cent.; 10th, 5 per cent.; 11th, 4 per cent.; 12th, 3 per cent.; 13th, 2 per cent.; 14th, 1 per cent.; 15th and after no deduction. Maximum charge, 2½ per cent. of sum assured.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please advise me regarding the financial stability and claims paying record of the Continental Casualty Company, Canadian head office, Toronto, and U.S. head office, Hammond, Ind.

If you have any information in your office as to the success, or otherwise, of group sickness and accident insurance, I will be pleased to receive it (as applied to industrial concerns).

—A. R., Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Continental Casualty Company is in a strong financial position, and is regularly licensed to do business in Canada, with a government deposit here of \$488,627 (accepted at \$481,783) for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1928, the latest date for which government figures are available, were \$539,418.03, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$371,048.79, showing a surplus in this country of \$168,369.33.

Its head office statement shows total assets of \$21,596,813.04, and a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$3,500,000, so that its financial position is such as to afford ample security to those insuring with it.

Group sickness and accident insurance has proved a success in many cases, particularly when combined with group life insurance. Care must be taken by the buyer, so that he understands beforehand just what cover is furnished under the group policy.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Information as to whether this is a safe company to insure with and if I can do better in a Canadian company will be appreciated. I refer to the Mutual Benefit, Health and Accident Association. Premium, first payment, \$22; quarterly payment, \$12; hospital benefits per month, \$20. I may state that this policy was taken out in the United States. Location of head office unknown. I would thank you for any information you can give me.

H. W., Oshawa, Ont.

While the benefits contained in the policy of the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association are liberal for the premium charged, the fact remains that this concern is not licensed to do business in Canada, and has no deposit with the government here for the protection of people in this country insuring with it.

Consequently, in case you had a claim to collect against it, payment could not be enforced in Canada but you would have to go to the States to try to collect.

You would thus be practically at the mercy of this unlicensed concern as

far as getting your money was concerned. That is why it pays to buy your insurance from regularly licensed companies, even if the premium charged is higher than you are now getting this policy for, because if you have a claim to collect against a licensed company payment can be enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Licensed companies must maintain a government deposit and assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, so that funds are available with which to pay losses.

Insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to be informed as to the standing in Canada of the Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Iowa, and how their rates compare with those charged by other companies. I understand they pay dividends to their policyholders, and I would like to know what their rate of dividend is.

—H. J. L., Hull, Que.

The Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, regularly licensed in Canada for the transaction of fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$137,000 (accepted at \$132,897) for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

At the end of 1928 its total assets in Canada were \$164,623.87, while its total liabilities here were \$97,294.06, showing a surplus in this country of \$67,329.81. It is safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted.

It charges tariff rates and returns at the end of the year by way of dividend or refund what is not required for losses and expenses.

As to the dividends being paid on its Canadian business, I am informed by the company that since March 1st, 1929, the rate on general classifications is from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., while that on the pharmaceutical classification, which business is written by special arrangement with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, is 35 per cent.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Being a member of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association, Des Moines, Iowa, I have been advised to write you, to find out if they have a license to do business in Canada. It is accident insurance I have.

—J. S., Hamilton, Ont.

As the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association of Des Moines, Iowa, is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no deposit with the government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, I advise against insuring with it.

In case of a claim against an unlicensed company, you cannot enforce payment in this country but must go to the place where it has its domicile to try to collect. You are thus practically at its mercy when it comes to collecting a claim.

When you insure with a licensed company you are under no such disadvantage, as valid claims against licensed companies can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Insurance that is not readily collectable in case of a claim is dear at any price.

There is no dearth of licensed companies, so why take a chance by sending your money out of the country to an unlicensed concern?

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly furnish me with any information available, upon Continental Casualty Company.

—F. H., Cobalt, Ont.

Continental Casualty Company was incorporated in 1897, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1917.

It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$488,627 (accepted at \$481,783) for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and is authorized to transact in this country accident, automobile (excluding automobile fire), burglary, plate glass and sickness insurance.

At the end of 1928 its total assets in Canada were \$539,418.03, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$371,048.79, showing a surplus in this country of \$168,369.33.

Its head office statement shows total admitted assets of \$21,596,813.04 and total liabilities except capital of \$15,096,813.04. The paid up capital was \$3,000,000.00, so there was a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$3,500,000.00, while the surplus as regards policyholders was \$6,500,000.00.

The company is accordingly in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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 TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
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INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

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 Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70
The Only Purely Canadian Company
 Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
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Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England
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 Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

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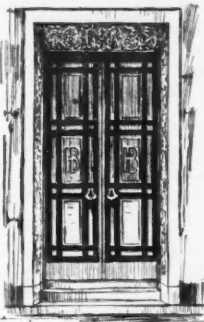
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VANCOUVER

ESTABLISHED 1901
Head Office: TORONTO
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INCORPORATED

INVESTMENT BANKERS - EST. 1883

QUEBEC

TORONTO
MONTREAL

OTTAWA

Assets Pass Billion Mark Royal Bank Sets Up New Records in Past Year— Profits Reach Figure of \$7,145,137—Deposits Gain by \$67,000,000

ASSETS of a billion dollars are reported in the annual financial statement of the Royal Bank. This is one of the high marks registered by the bank in the past 12 months. Profits of \$7,145,137, also the largest in the institution's history, are recorded.

The statement shows the assets as of November 30 to be \$1,001,442,742, a gain of \$92,046,856 over 1928. Deposits have risen to \$772,087,768, an increase of more than \$67,000,000, and commercial loans now total \$364,055,352, an increase for the year of \$71,000,000. Liquid assets are \$409,275,965, an amount equal to 46.91 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

Call loans in Canada are practically unchanged as compared with a year ago, while those abroad show an increase of over \$22,000,000. It is understood that this increase is accounted for by certain special deposits of a more or less temporary nature.

Earnings for the year showed a gain of \$1,263,884. Increased profits are due to the larger amount of business handled during the year, as

well as to the greater supply of funds made available through the recent increase in capital. Profits for the year, when added to the amount carried forward from the previous year, made the total available for distribution \$9,506,223.

During the year the paid-up capital of the bank was increased by \$5,000,000 to \$35,000,000. At the same time premium on new stock permitted of a similar addition to reserve fund, and this now stands equal to capital at \$35,000,000.

The following table shows the bank's position with relation to a year ago:

	1929.	1928.
Liquid assets	\$ 409,275,965	\$398,862,085
Ratio liquid assets to liabilities	46.91%	57.33%
Assets	1,001,442,742	909,395,884
Deposits	772,087,768	707,466,845
Profits	7,145,137	5,881,253
Com. loans	364,055,352	292,315,472
Interest-bearing deposits	591,380,470	523,651,908
Gov. securities	96,543,143	85,257,914
Profits carried forward	9,506,223	7,691,085

Eastern Steel Profits for Year Show 20% Increase

AT A meeting of Eastern Steel Company, Limited, directors, the preliminary financial statement for year ending Nov. 30 revealed that sales for the year showed an increase of more than 20 per cent. The gratifying feature of the sales statement was that the increase was uniform over the whole range of products manufactured and sold by the company and was also uniform over the whole country.

Current assets stand at \$1,439,000, current liabilities at \$277,000, a ratio of over 5 to 1. Total assets stand at \$2,158,000, fixed assets at \$720,000, a ratio of 3 to 1. Current assets to fixed assets show at about 2 to 1. Net working capital stands at \$1,160,000. Surplus earnings increased \$287,000, and now stand at \$626,000.

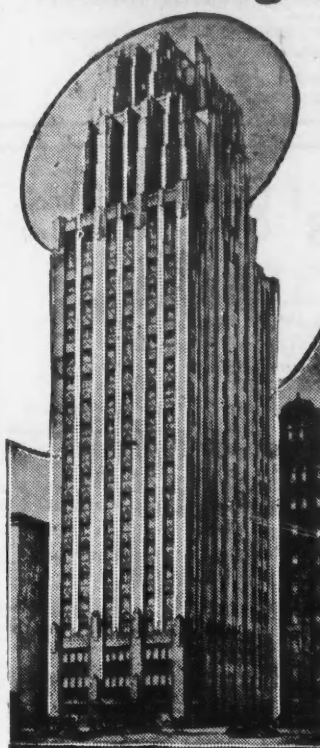
A dividend of \$1 per share was paid for the year 1928 and \$1 per share for the year 1929 on the outstanding (58,000 shares) common stock is payable Jan. 15, 1930, to holders of record at the close of business Dec. 31, 1929.



VINCENT E. CRAWFORD

Whose appointment as Vice-President and General Manager of the new Canadian branch of Thompson Products, Inc., at St. Catharines, Ont., has just been announced. Mr. Crawford, who entered the service of Thompson Products in 1916 and for the past eleven years has been General Manager of the Toledo Steel Products Company division.

Victory Building



First Mortgage
20-Year Bonds
Price 100 and
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Legal Opinion: Tilley, Johnston, Thompson and Parmenter, Toronto.

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More than half this issue has been sold.

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Assets exceed
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Established 1925

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Enormous Production—Tremendous Resources

ONTARIO

Is Populous, Prosperous, Progressive

Ontario's Revenue Steadily Increases

1910	\$ 8,891,000
1914	11,121,000
1918	19,270,000
1923	34,110,000
1925	46,603,000
1926	50,841,000
1927	56,306,000
1928	58,427,000
1929	64,549,000

Ontario's Bond Issues Command Highest Prices

Items from the Annual Income

Farming	\$ 500,000,000
Manufacturing	2,010,484,000
Mining	100,000,000
Forest	103,878,533
Fisheries	2,886,399
Furs	3,406,868

Facts from the Financial Statement Debt Retirement

Since the inauguration of the Plan, there has been provided and applied in retirement of Provincial Debt, the following amounts totalling \$20,776,582.

	Provided by Hydro	Provided by Province	Total
Accumulated Sinking Funds as at October 31, 1925	\$4,812,000	\$ 6,077,100	\$10,889,100
Ordinary Revenue applied to retirement			
1926		214,612	214,612
1927	1,338,567	1,689,569	3,028,136
1928	1,417,529	1,754,050	3,171,579
1929	1,499,509	1,973,646	3,473,155
	\$9,067,605	\$11,708,977	\$20,776,582
Fiscal year 1929			
Ordinary Revenue			\$64,549,000
Ordinary Expenditure			61,982,000
Surplus			\$ 2,567,000

The mineral resources of Ontario continue to be of first importance. In 1928 the total production was over \$100,000,000, and the 1929 production is estimated at \$110,000,000.

In hydro electric power development the Province has been a pioneer, both in the extent of its development and in its interesting and profitable venture into public ownership. It has total known resources of over 5,000,000 horse power.

In its forest resources it stands second in the Dominion, and with the great and virtually untapped District of Patricia gives it an added strength in this department.

Furs and fisheries, while of less importance, are still a factor in the outstanding prosperity of the Province.

Out of these various resources there comes annually a revenue sufficient to offset many times the total funded debt of the Province. This is the fact that gives such an unassailable security to the financial obligations of the Province.

ONTARIO with its population of approximately 3,000,000 represents roughly one-third of the total population of the Dominion. It offers one of the richest markets in the Dominion, and a buying power more evenly distributed between urban and rural sections than in any other province.

In its natural resources the Province has virtually inexhaustible resources that instead of being depleted with the passing years, are being steadily augmented by a wider and more thorough knowledge of the resources of the less settled sections.

In manufacturing Ontario leads the Provinces of the Dominion. In fact, over 51 per cent. of the manufacturing of the Dominion are located within its borders.

The importance of its manufacturing industries are only exceeded by the value of its farms and farm products, for Ontario is essentially a farming section with an agricultural wealth of \$2,209,935,000, represented in widely diversified agricultural interests.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS Queen's Park, Toronto



FORESIGHT

In the mine offices, "hunches" have no place. Every step in the mining program is carefully thought out in advance. Before a shaft is sunk, and expensive machinery installed, care is taken to provide for every contingency that can be foreseen.

Investment calls for equal foresight. When contemplating action in the market, it is essential to secure trustworthy information. You will benefit by the co-operation of a financial house of established integrity, soundness and judgment.

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We maintain direct private wires between all our Canadian branches, to New York and Boston, and to correspondents in principal cities in western Canada. We execute orders on all exchanges. Special department for industrial and corporation financing.

Suggestions for January Investment

Federal and Provincial Government and Municipal Security
Offerings will be submitted on request

Public Utility

	Maturity	Price	Approx. Yield
Canada Northern Power Corp.	1953	99.00	5.55%
Canadian Pacific Railway	1954	100.00	5.00%
Foreign Power Securities Corp.	1949	100.00	6.00%
Convertible on or before June 1st, 1934, on basis of 10 Shares of Common for each \$500 Bond.			
Manitoba Power Co., Limited	1951	100.00	5.50%
Northwestern Utilities, Limited	1938	105.00	6.25%
Winnipeg Electric Company	1954	105.00	5.75%

Industrial

Dryden Paper Company	1949	98.50	6.13%
McColl Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd.	1949	100.00	6.00%
Convertible on or before October 1st, 1934, on basis of 10 Common Shares for each \$500 Bond.			
Queen's Hotel Company	1947	100.00	6.00%
Windsor Hotel Limited	1943	104.00	6.05%

Preferred Stocks

Eastern Dairies Limited	1%	Pref.	99.00	7.07%
Power Corporation of Canada	6%	Pref.	99.00	6.06%
Reliance Grain Company, Ltd.	6½%	Pref.	94.00	6.90%

We invite your inquiries for investment service

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver



G. H. DUGGAN
President of the Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd., which has just issued an excellent statement, showing earnings of \$6.45 on the common stock as against \$4.15 the year before. The report also discloses further improvement in an already strong liquid position.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Steady Growth

Bank of Toronto Advances Materially

THE yearly report of the Bank of Toronto shows finances in an improved position over the year 1928, with net profits and other accounts showing increases on a comparative basis. The statement covers the 12 months ending November 30 last, and shows total assets of \$142,185,619 compared with \$135,273,454 for the preceding fiscal year.

Earnings show an increase of \$188,465 and the net profits for the year, after providing for debts written off and all expenses were \$1,453,436, equal to 24.21 per cent. on the \$6,000,000 of paid-up capital of the bank.

Deposit and investment items show a considerable change from the previous report. Deposits bearing interest or savings accounts amount to \$86,849,625, an increase of approximately \$5,000,000 while deposits not bearing interest are lower by about the same percentage. The total investment portfolio is lower and call and short loans are also lower.

The premium on new capital stock issued during the year, amounting to \$1,000,000, added to the amount at the credit of profit and loss account, has enabled the bank to carry into the new year the strongest capital position in its history—paid-up capital \$6,000,000; reserve fund to \$9,000,000. In addition to this the sum of \$163,120.72 has been carried forward in profit and loss account, making the book value of the shares \$252.

While the current loans are up \$9,510,710, reflecting full employment of the bank's money, the bank has been able to maintain a strong liquid position, cash, securities and call and short loans being equal to 43.79 p.c. of the total liabilities to the public.

Outlook Bright

\$3.29 on Common Cockshutt Plow Reports

THE report of Cockshutt Plow for the 11 months ending November 30, 1929, shows that the company earned \$3.29 per common share during that period, compared with \$2.68 earned for the full 12 months ending December 31, 1929. In addition, the net working capital position advanced from \$6,104,788 to \$6,480,480.

The company has materially improved its net liquid position, and its net current assets have a value equal to \$22 per share without including any value for its fixed assets, as against the present market price of about \$23 per share.

In its annual report accompanying the balance-sheet, Colonel Cockshutt's remarks to shareholders are in part as follows:

"The first six months of the year were as anticipated—satisfactory, the latter period was disappointing on account of the drought which prevented growth and consequently the harvest results were not up to expectations.

"As you are no doubt aware, during the year we disposed of the Adams Wagon Company, Limited, to the Canada Carriage and Body Company, Limited, at a price we consider advantageous.

"Your directors feel that the year has been a satisfactory one, considering all the difficulties which had to be faced. The profits, including the surplus of \$142,043.63 from

the sale of the Adams plant, amount to \$1,017,903.34.

"Dividends at the rate of \$1.50 per share per annum, payable quarterly, have been paid throughout the year, and the next quarterly dividend, payable February 1, has already been declared.

"Your directors have placed \$100,000 to the credit of merchandise reserve and have left the balance of earnings to the credit of profit and loss account.

"Last November a special meeting of shareholders was held to authorize the increase of our capital stock to 500,000 shares, which was unanimously approved and since that time we have received the supplementary letters patent.

"Our foreign trade shows a considerable advance over that of the previous year and the outlook is encouraging."

Splendid Year

Dominion Bridge Earns \$5.45 a Share

FOR the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929, the financial statement of the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, shows the marked expansion in earnings generally expected and a further and substantial improvement in an already strong liquid position. The remarks of the resident, G. H. Duggan, cover in detail a period of broad expansion in the operations of the company, with the year's output, in tons, over 50 per cent. above that of the preceding year.

The earnings for the year under review were equal to \$5.45 per share on the no-par common shares outstanding, as compared with \$4.15 per share in the preceding fiscal year.

Operating profits amounted to \$2,639,831, as against \$1,820,824 in the preceding fiscal year. Deduction of depreciation at \$400,000 and dividends at \$1,227,880, leaves a surplus for the year of \$1,012,251, as against \$549,887 in the previous report. A sharp increase is shown in the working-capital position, with excess of current assets over current liabilities at \$6,757,423, as compared with \$5,405,890 in the preceding report. Total assets are shown at \$20,220,348, against \$15,491,997 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

Slight Gain

Canada Cement Reports Satisfactory Year

THE financial statement of Canada Cement Co., Ltd., for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1929, shows a slight expansion in earnings and balance sheet position well maintained. Operating profit for the year under review amounted to \$3,171,115, as compared with \$3,074,900 in the preceding fiscal year, while surplus for the year amounted to \$235,831, against \$29,873 in the preceding year. Working capital is shown at \$3,903,759, while assets at \$51,644,221, contrast with \$49,431,976 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The remarks of the president, A. C. Tague, to the shareholders follow in part:

"Your company has shared in the continued activity in the building trades and sales have been larger in practically all districts. This has enabled us to operate our plants more continuously and has resulted in some operating economies. The improvement in this respect has been greatest in the west. Prices in other districts have remained at practically the same level as last year.

For Security

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, due December 1, 1954. These bonds are direct obligations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. They are, moreover, specifically secured by deposit with the Trustee of \$37,500,000 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock which, by the terms of various Acts of Parliament, is a first charge on the entire assets of the Company, subject to certain priorities. These Collateral Trust bonds have priority over \$117,181,921 Preference Stock and \$335,000,000 Common Stock, representing an equity at present market prices of approximately \$762,573,717. Principal and semi-annual interest payable June 1 and December 1 throughout Canada, or at the holder's option in New York. The bonds are not callable prior to December 1, 1939, but are redeemable thereafter on 60 day's notice at 104 up to December 1, 1944; at 103 thereafter to December 1, 1949, and at 102 thereafter to maturity.

Price 100 and accrued interest, yielding 5%
(Subject to prior sale)

A diversified list of recommended investments will be mailed on request



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San Francisco .. Seattle .. London .. Amsterdam .. Geneva .. Tokio
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The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement

30th November, 1929

LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock Paid up	\$35,000,000.00	\$35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	3,574,151.10	
Balance of Profits carried forward	38,574,151.10	
Dividends Unclaimed	16,561.44	
Dividend No. 169 (at 12% per annum), payable 2nd December, 1929	1,946,275.95	
Bonus of 2%, payable 2nd December, 1929	698,133.20	
		40,335,121.69
Deposits not bearing interest	\$180,707,298.03	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	591,380,470.81	
Total Deposits	\$772,087,768.84	
Notes of the Bank in circulation	43,565,900.34	
Advances under the Finance Act	25,000,000.00	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	1,065,835.25	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	28,322,222.39	
Bills Payable	2,085,402.10	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	331,712.40	
Letters of Credit Outstanding		872,458,841.32
		53,648,778.68
		\$1,001,442,741.69
ASSETS		
Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand	\$22,471,200.66	
Dominion Notes on hand	38,412,271.25	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	12,000,000.00	
United States and other Foreign Currencies	18,836,512.75	
Notes of other Canadian Banks	\$91,719,984.66	
Cheques on other Banks	4,842,753.23	
Advances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	28,368,236.83	
Domestic and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value)	96,563,143.46	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value)	17,400,156.89	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	15,468,621.43	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	56,036,371.80	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	66,175,557.25	
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	\$364,055,352.07	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	147,525,410.65	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,233,740.46	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	513,814,503.18	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	15,407,055.61	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,812,766.51	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	1,357,298.92	
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	53,648,778.68	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	3,813,109.47	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	1,650,000.00	
		\$1,001,442,741.69

H. S. HOLT, President. C. E. NEILL, Vice-President and Managing Director.

M. W. WILSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:
We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1929, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.
We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1929, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

JAS. G. ROSS, C.A.
of P. S. Ross & Sons,
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. } Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1928	\$2,361,085.71
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	7,145,137.35
	\$9,506,223.06

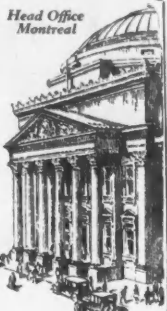
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividends Nos. 166, 167, 168 and 169 at 12% per annum	\$4,023,938.76
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders	698,133.20
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	200,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including Tax on Bank Note Circulation	610,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	3,574,151.10
	\$9,506,223.06

RESERVE FUND		
Balance at credit, 30th November, 1928	\$30,000,000.00	
Premium on new capital stock	5,000,000.00	
Balance at credit, 30th November, 1929		\$35,000,000.00

Montreal, 24th December, 1929.

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(Continued from Page 21)

On the obverse side of the picture, the director interviewed several manufacturers in Northern Ontario concerning the use of men with technical training, and the difficulties experienced by those industrialists located at a long distance from the larger centres and from the higher educational centres. This information is, and will be, most useful in future work as there has been noted a definite reluctance on the part of young graduates to go to northern points; this reluctance being greatest in those who do not know the north country and not being apparent in mining graduates who have usually spent summers in mining centres.

The director called upon a number of manufacturers who did not make a practice of employing men with specialized training. In most cases the employers were keenly interested in hearing of specialized training which might be applied to betterment of their product or process. It is clearly evident that there is a great field for technically trained men in the smaller industries of Canada. The Council's records indicate that some twenty young technical graduates have been employed during the past year by industries that have not hitherto availed themselves of this type of employee.

The "spade work" over, the necessary background obtained, and with the aid of other studies the organization began to get into its stride. It has now been actually operating for something more than a year. During that period it has placed over 350 Canadians, very largely graduates of Canadian universities, with Canadian manufacturing establishments and other business concerns. Of these, between 40 and 50 were graduates of Canadian universities, living in other countries, who were brought back and placed in positions in their own land, to their great satisfaction. In addition, 40 young engineers from Great Britain were also placed in Canadian positions.

Applicants for positions register either personally or by mail, and are required to fill up an information form giving very specific information as to their physical and educational qualifications and other requisite data. Industrial concerns requiring men fill up forms specifying their requirements with particularity. The information thus furnished to the Council by the man and by the job respectively is exactly of the right kind to enable it to discharge with efficiency its prime and primary function, which is to act as a clearing-house for information concerning both education and industry to young men choosing careers and to industries seeking men with special training and knowledge. The Council, it should be added, co-operates very fully with the Employment Service of Canada.

In the course of a morning that I spent recently at the Council's offices, eight requests were received from four industries for men. Two of these industries were located in Montreal, one in Ottawa and one in Toronto, and the salaries carried by the eight positions offering ranged from \$1,800 to \$6,000 per year. It happened that the number of requests received on that particular morning largely exceeded the average; but it naturally impressed me strongly with a sense of the real need in our industrial life that the organization is meeting and is calculated to meet, with increasing efficiency, and in increasing measure, in the future.

Naturally one was interested in ascertaining the sort of positions that these men with technical and scientific training obtain in industry through the medium of the Council. They cover, as might be expected, a fairly wide range, but more and more the Council is finding itself called on for men with a technical background to fill managerial and executive positions. Here is a list, taken almost at random, of the sort of men that Canadian industry has demanded in the past year: Men versed in engineering and equipment sales; designers in power plants and in pulp and paper mills; men versed in efficiency methods; production superintendents of mechanical equipment; men able to fill positions in the advertising departments of electrical and other plants; construction superintendents; chemical engineers; metallurgists; graduate chemists for laboratories, etc.; mining engineers; teachers for technical schools and colleges and for universities; architects. But one could extend the list almost indefinitely. Further, the Council also recommends suitable men for specific positions to the Dominion Government and to the Governments of the various Provinces. At this point it should perhaps be mentioned that, while the organization of the Council originated in Ontario, its operations are Dominion-wide in their range.

The members of the Council have

every reason to be greatly encouraged by the success which has, thus far, attended its efforts to stem the tide of emigration of graduates of Canadian universities and colleges to foreign countries. Over a period of years after the war, an average of at least seventeen per cent. of the graduates of the school of applied science in the University of Toronto emigrated to the United States. Last year only two per cent. of the graduates of that school so emigrated.

With not less reason are the members of the Council gratified at the co-operation which that body has received, during the little more than a year in which it has been functioning, from Canadian industrial, mining, transportation, financial and mercantile concerns. And not the least encouraging feature in connection with the whole inspiring project, so pregnant with possibilities of national progress and expansion, is the fact that these technically-trained men are making good. Almost uniformly have the concerns employing them expressed satisfaction with their services. There are remarkably few square pegs in round holes.

Speaking by and large, no young Canadian wants to spend his life in a foreign country. He knows that, given adequate development, the resources of his own land are unequalled in their opportunity-giving potentialities, by those of any other country in the world. And then, besides:

"Our heart's where they rocked our cradle."

The human aspect of the matter will not stand being overlooked.

Then again, from the viewpoint of industry itself and of the nation at large, it is true, and has been aptly said that "the product of our scientific colleges is the most valuable raw material in which the Canadian industrialist can invest." Trained brains are needed in business and industry.

That so large a proportion of the best brains that have been trained in Canada should have been, in the past, compelled to emigrate, for the most part to take a share in the upbuilding of the United States, our greatest industrial competitor, has been a piece of futile and foolish short-sightedness of an almost monumental description.

The Technical Service Council has been treading on ground that had been previously untrodden. It has blazed a trail of hope and progress. The scope of the work that it can do is almost limitless. The co-operation of science and industry! What, in the whole world of commercial thought and endeavor, is there that such co-operation cannot accomplish?

Oil Restriction

(Continued from Page 21)

for oil conservation have one ally in demand itself which steadily increases.

The problem of oil conservation is no doubt rendered difficult by recent discoveries which have facilitated production, by the immense areas supplied by the groups which give scope for reckless marketing, by the problems of achieving equitable mergers or even agreements between large and complicated companies, but all these problems have been solved in other industries and indeed to a large extent in the oil industry itself. The problem is very largely one of realizing that, in Sir Henri Deterding's words, the present chaos is a crime against civilisation, a realisation which in some quarters spreads very slowly if at all.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night":

I have been an interested reader of your Gold and Dross Department for some time, and have noted in particular the very reliable advice that you give your subscribers, as to facts regarding the conditions and earning power of commercial and mining stocks.—B. M. C., Winnipeg, Man.



F. J. CRAWFORD
President of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto, who, together with the other officers and directors of the exchange, has been elected by acclamation for the current year.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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